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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

November 17, 1919, Temperature 66°

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 63.

November 17, 1918, Temperature 74°

No. 17,802.

一拜禮 號七十月一十年九十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1919.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARTY POLITICS.

LONDON, November 13.
Coincident with the appearance of four pending bye-elections, namely, Chester-le-Street, South Croydon, Thane, and Plymouth, Messrs. Lloyd George and Bonar Law have made pronouncements on policy. The Premier, replying to a published letter by Plymouth's Liberal candidate, who asked where the Premier stood as regards Liberalism, says the policy of renewing party strife before the world's unrest has settled down and when national unity is necessary to restore the wastage of war, would be contrary alike to Liberal principles and national interests. He declares that the great programme of progressive and democratic legislation which the government has carried out, including the franchise act, education bill, and the minimum agricultural wage, favourably compares with the record of any government.

It is noteworthy that the Premier recently sent a message to Lady Astor, the coalition candidate at Plymouth, wishing her success.

MR. B. LAW DEFINES UNIONISM WITH USUAL INDEFINITENESS.

Mr. Bonar Law, addressing the women unionists at Westminster, said he had been asked why he had not defined a policy for unionists but when the unionists joined the coalition they lost the right to have their own policy. Their policy was, firstly, to support the coalition, but that did not mean the abolition of the unionist party, which was never more necessary and had never greater need to be united than now. He eulogised the record of the government, pointing out as a reply to the charge of extravagance that the present year must be financially treated as a year of war, for most of its expenditure was directly due to war. He said big reductions in expenditure were only possible by cutting down the fighting forces. He predicted that before many months the critics would abuse the government for leaving the country undefended. We had proved that we were strong enough to set an example of reduction of armaments, and he believed other great nations would follow our example. The policy of the unionists was to improve the condition of the masses, with which Mr. Lloyd George was absolutely agreed. He concluded that the cohesion of the coalition was strong as ever.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

PROFITEERS AND GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

LONDON, November 13.
In view of the improving American exchange, it has been suggested that the government should allow free gold exports and raise the bank rate, but this is considered unlikely. It is understood that a more effective method of checking speculation will be devised whereby banks will refuse to lend money for speculative purposes, especially in commodities, in order to prevent the speculator holding up stocks of foodstuffs and other necessities with a view of obtaining higher prices. The recent decline of government stocks is attributed to speculators selling them because they cannot borrow thereon. The Board of Trade announces the grant of a general licence permitting issues of capital. This is equivalent to a removal of all restrictions on capital issues. It is expected to facilitate British enterprise abroad and the development of industries formerly in enemy hands.

PARLIAMENT.

HOME RULE AUTOMATICALLY OPERATES UNLESS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.
In the House of Commons Major-General Seely took his seat on the front Opposition Bench (after resigning his portfolio as Air Under Secretary). Replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that unless legislation were previously enacted, the Home Rule Act would operate on the ratification of the Peace Treaty. He was unable to state the Government's intentions regarding Ireland at present.

HOW A WOMAN WAS VICTIMIZED.

INTERESTING CASE OF FRAUD.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning, with obtaining the sum of \$30 from a woman under false pretences. Sergeant Murphy stated that the woman went to the Land Office on November 10, to purchase a piece of land. She had a conversation with one of the clerks there in respect of her son, who was sentenced to a term of three years' hard labour for an armed robbery. Defendant happened to be there, and he heard the conversation as he stood next to her. The woman left the office, and was approached by defendant who said that he was a clerk at the Supreme Court. He asked about her son, and said that he had power to release her son from prison, and asked for \$30. The woman was happy and promised to hand over the money the next day at an appointed time. She was to wait at the door of the Supreme Court. The next day came, and the woman and some of her friends waited at the door. The defendant appeared, received the notes and handed her a paper which he stated was the warrant for the release of the prisoner. She at once went up to the Central Police Station; but on the way she met Sergeant Willis. He asked her what her excitement was about, when she handed him the "warrant" and said she was going to the jail for the release of her son. The "warrant" was but a common piece of paper. She was told the truth about it, and she went with Sergeant Willis to the Supreme Court to find the man. He was not employed there and nothing was known of him there. After some days had elapsed, the defendant was seen in Yau-mai, where he was arrested. The case was remanded until Thursday.

CURIOUS ACTION BY MACAO GOVERNMENT.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT.

A so-far unexplained action on the part of the Macao Government has given rise to a good deal of speculation. It appears that two Hongkong Gentlemen visited Macao yesterday and on arrival noticed that volunteers in uniform were parading the streets. One of the volunteers, on being asked why he was on duty, stated that all the volunteers had received instructions from the Government to hold themselves in readiness for rioting by Chinese. No reason had been given. A rumour states that riots are anticipated in connection with the Harbour dredging.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

The B. F. s.s. "Laertes" arrived yesterday, from Liverpool, with 3,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Carnarvonshire" arrived from Shanghai yesterday with a general cargo.

The Douglas s.s. "Hai Hong," arrived yesterday, from Swatow, with a general cargo.

The J. M. s.s. "Fook Sang," arrived yesterday, from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

The C. M. S. N. s.s. "Kwang Tah" arrived this morning, from Amoy, with a general cargo.

The J. M. s.s. "Chip Shing" arrived this morning, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.

The J. M. s.s. "Yuen Sang" arrived this morning, from Manila, with a general cargo.

The B. S. s.s. "Haiyang" arrived this morning, from Singapore, with a general cargo.

The J. M. s.s. "Hin Sang" arrived yesterday, from Sandakan with a cargo of timber.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, November 16th.
A Havas message says:—
General Gouraud will leave France on Thursday for his new post as High Commissioner of Syria. He takes with him a Staff of 30 officers.

In a speech, General Gouraud said, "I believe that one always will get on with the British, especially after such four years as of the war."

From May to October, 1920, the first International Exhibition for the Restoration of Northern France will be held at Lille. It is hoped that all the Allied Powers will associate in this common interest.

The printing workers have started a strike. No papers appeared this morning. Wagner's music is again being applauded at the Paris big concerts. No protest has been made against the performance of German works.

French circles are highly satisfied with the visit of M. Poincare to London, stating that no sovereign has ever been welcomed with such a degree of enthusiasm and cordiality. The toasts exchanged at the dinner at Buckingham Palace showed clearly the new bond linking France with Great Britain after the terrible ordeal of the war, that bond being based on real concordance, deep intimacy and the same political and economic ideas. M. Poincare alluded to the solemn English promise to assist France in case of a new war with Germany, hoping that no such emergency could ever arise owing to the indissoluble union of both countries to guarantee world peace.

The coal shortage has taken a better course. Coal has arrived in Paris to provide the factories. Consequently the fears recently entertained are vanishing. The Minister of Finance delivered an important electoral speech stating that under no conditions could France consent to any whitening down of the Peace Treaty.

For instance, France cannot consent on the pretext of German children being short of milk not to exact from Germany the 50,000 cows promised in reparation for the 400,000 stolen by the Germans.

Referring to the alliance with Great Britain and the United States, the Minister declared that if Germany had known that they would take part in the war, they never would have dared to attack France.

French opinion is much concerned in regard to the Note from the Conference to Rumania, especially upon the evacuation of Hungary. Everybody is hoping that the very valuable aid brought by Rumania to the Entente will help to maintain the intimacy among all the Allied and Associated members of the Entente.

The Chief Secretary of M. Clemenceau, who is a candidate for Girondin, has made the statement that reports concerning the retirement of M. Clemenceau are untrue. Many think it indicates M. Clemenceau's intention to be a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

The French Government has decided that there will be no official celebration of the first anniversary of the Armistice, owing to the necessity of maintaining production at a high pitch in all branches of industry.

French circles were not impressed by the Premier's suggested course to renew the attempt to deal with the Bolsheviks by way of a conference. The consensus of opinion in France being that no such attempt could meet with success, as words cannot suppress Bolshevism.

As the date of the French General Election approaches, the agitation among the Extreme elements in Paris increases, though they did not succeed in plunging the country into a general strike.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

CENTRALIA (STATE OF WASHINGTON), November 12th.
Persons alleged to be members of the "Industrial Workers' World" fired on the Armistice Day parade of ex-soldiers while the parade was passing the I. W. W. Building. Four ex-soldiers were killed, two mortally wounded, and several injured.

Those who formed the line of march broke the ranks and rushed to the roof of the building. The snipers had vanished, but the soldiers systematically scoured the town.

One suspect is reported to have been hanged and eight others have been arrested and put into jail. The jail is being strongly guarded. Great excitement prevails in the town.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, November 16th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. G. Stewart, Lt.-Col. Amery stated that in the opinion of Lord Milner and the previous Secretaries of State for the Colonies, it would not be possible, without grave injustice to the officers of the still larger services of the other Colonies and without unduly narrowing the field of selection, to lay down that the Civil Service Cadets of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Malay States and Hongkong, who had good prospects in the Civil Services of their own Colonies, should also have preferential claim to Governorships and similar senior appointments there and elsewhere.

He pointed out that, apart from the self-governing Dominions and three military Governorships, the number of Governorships and Administrators in the Colonial Service was 25, some of which would afford no financial advantage to officers from the Eastern Colonies.

Four of these posts, namely, the Governorships of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Leeward Islands and Wei-hai-wei, were filled by officers who had originally entered the public service as junior officers in the Eastern Dependencies, while of the remaining 21, 26 were held by officers selected from other branches of the Colonial Service outside the Eastern Dependencies mentioned.

(Continued on page 10.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

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We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases; also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

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GLOVES FOR EVENING & DAY WEAR.

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Hongkong.

NOTICES

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVIVOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Underland has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, November 18, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
At No. 19 Chia Loong Street,
Queen's Road Central.

- 5 pieces Fire Crackers,
- 3 Compasses,
- 8 Small Lamps, (compass use)
- 4 Glass Tubes, (sounding use)
- 1 Set New Log,
- 1 Set Old Log,
- 10 Life Belts,
- 3 packages Assorted Flags,
- 1 bundle New Canvas,
- 2 Canvas Awnings,
- 13 Navigating Lamps,
- 1 Length Manila Rope, 4" (90 fathoms)
- 1 Length Manila Rope 9" (90 fathoms)

Salved ex s/s "TAIWAN MARU,"

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, November 13, 1919.

ON
WEDNESDAY, November 19,
1919,

AT NOON,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Wreck of the S.S.
"TAIWAN MARU,"

with all her gear appertaining as she
now lies stranded in the Hainan Straits.
Terms: Cash on fall of Hammer,
when vessel will be at purchaser's Risk.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, November 13, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

TRA DANCES will be held on
the following DAYS during the
month of November, from 4.30 to 7
P.M.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), 17th.
FRIDAY, 21st.
MONDAY, 24th.
THURSDAY, 27th.

Admission to Dances Room each Day
\$2 per head, including T.R.A.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to
complete the work in connection
with the above Hotel at the earliest
possible date without interruption, and
in order to avoid all possibility of dam-
age to the Flooring, Tiles, Plint Work,
etc. The public are requested to
kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel
as on and from this date until its
completion and formal opening on
which due Notice will be given by
advertisement in the local newspapers.
The Management of the Hotel feel
sure that they may rely upon the ready
co-operation of the public in the fore-
going regard.

Dated this Sixth day of November,
1919.

For the HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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of accuracy in
indicating
recording
controlling
TEMPERATURE

THE fact that we produce more
temperature instruments than
any other concern in the world
proves our ability to supply a
product of solid worth at all times.
Our instruments are in daily
use everywhere in both home and
factory.

Nearly seventy years of expe-
rience and careful manu-
facture down to the smallest detail
have procured for us a most ex-
cellent reputation.

Look for Tycos on the following
instruments:

- Household Thermometers
- Industrial Thermometers
- Pyrometers
- Temperature, Pressure and
Time Regulators
- Hygrometers
- Barometers
- Pocket Composites
- Surgeon's Thermometers
- Auto Meters—Hood, Tachometer,
Speedometer, etc., etc.
- Various Thermometers, etc., etc.

Write for the Tycos Catalogue
Tycos Instrument Company
Buckley, N. T., U.S.A.
There's a Tycos Thermometer for
Every Purpose.

INTIMATIONS

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MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
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at reasonable Prices.

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of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK
and SWEETENED COCOA, and
MILK, sold at very reasonable prices
owing to the present high rate of
Exchange, especially for Retailers.



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OWN HOUSE FED POULTRY.

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Customers with own fed poultry
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Our present stock consists of
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MUMEYA.

Japanese Photographers.

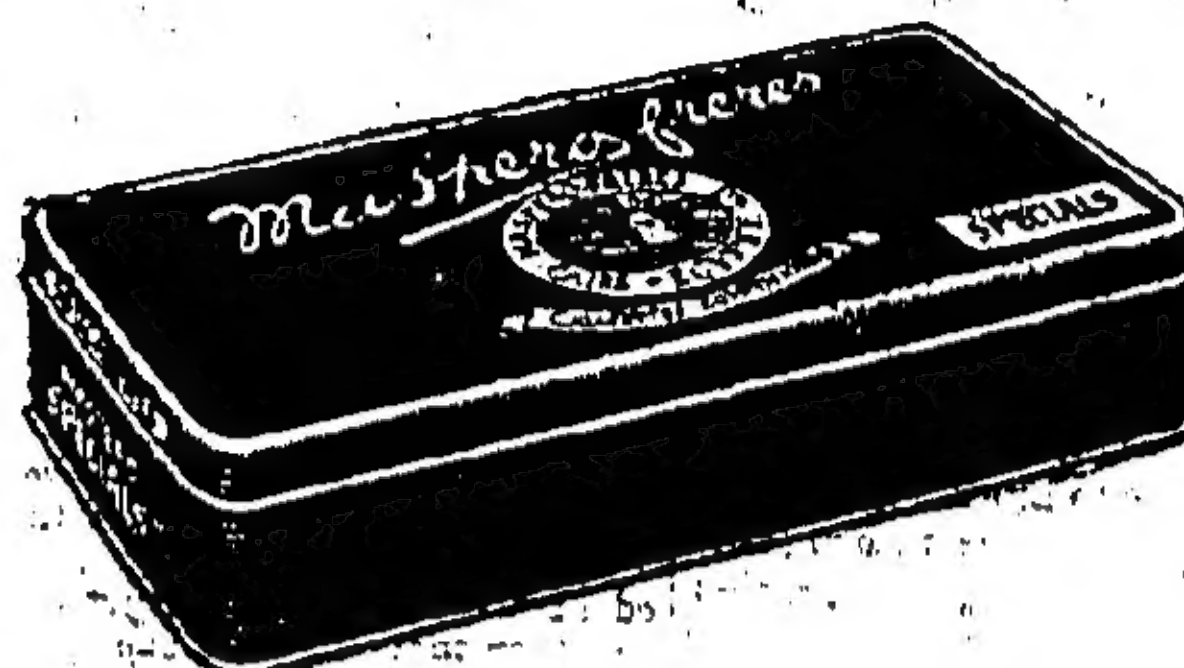
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3



"SPECIALS"

Their increasing popularity over a period
of many years is the truest indication of their
sterling merit.

Manufactured by hand by MASPERO
FRERES in Cairo from the finest selected
leaf only.

New Stocks of Maspero "Specials" Cigarettes
are now on sale at all leading tobacconists.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

CADDIES.

A HONGKONG GOLF YARN.

I have before me on my mantel-
piece a silver cigarette-box, inscribed
"South China Command Military
Tournament: Scratch Prize. Won by—"
The space after "won by" has
never been filled in. If ever I
sent that box to the engraver I think
the remaining words I should desire
inscribed would be "Ah Ling." It is
this box which puts me in mind of
the subject of caddies. For on the
day that the trophy became mine I
had engaged the services of one Ah
Ling, in addition to Wang Po, my
usual caddie. Owing to the length
of the grass, the paddy fields, and the
excessive heat, we most of us had a
fore-caddie, as well as a lad to carry
our clubs. The fore-caddie was used
as an advance guard, posted well out
in front, and his duty was to run to
the place where one's ball had dropped
and mark it. Wang Po, in in-
troducing Ah Ling me, said: "He
very good caddie—find plenty ball." I
replied that so long as he always
found mine I should be content with
him.

Ah Ling stood about three feet ten
inches in height and wore few
clothes beyond an enormous conical
bamboo hat. My first two tee shots
I kept down what we called our
"fairway"—a cleared space some-
what reminiscent of those portions
of golf links at home which have a
board affixed, "Ground under repair."

After each shot I saw the conical
bamboo hat, borne apparently by a
pair of small brown feet, travelling
rapidly in the direction the ball had
taken, and sure enough when I
came up Ah Ling would be standing
sentinel over my ball. At the third
hole I pulled badly and went lloping
fifty yards into the rough—
"some rough," too. Away went Ah
Ling, scattering a family of water-
buffalo, and in a few seconds I could
see from his rigid attitude as I came
near that he had found the one
ball. Unhappily the lie was all
but unplayable, and it took me three
shots with a niblick to get back on
to the fairway. While playing the
three shots I heard words going on
between my head caddie and Ah
Ling; then a resounding smack, and
Ah Ling scampered ahead holding
both hands to his small anatomy. As
Ah-Luck would have it, off the next tee
shot I got into the rough again, but
this time by what appeared immense
good fortune the ball had balanced
itself on a tiny tussock and lay
beautifully. Ah Ling was standing by
it, beaming. "Eight times more in
that round did I find the rough. Each
time Ah Ling scampered about with
his feet in the long grass, and found
it." The extraordinary thing was
that not one of these eight shots was
punished with the kind of lie I had
had at the third hole. As a conse-
quence I returned a card of 84, which

won the scratch prize comfortably.
Some weeks afterwards, when com-
ing home, I was talking over this
match with a very old hand on the
China coast. I said how remarkable
it was that after the first shot I had
never had a bad lie in the rough.
"Did ye have a fore-caddie?" he
asked. I said that I did—a clever
little lad, who had not lost a single
ball. "H'm, h'm," said my com-
panion, "they are some little devils,
those fore-caddies—they will shuffle
about among the reeds with their
bare feet and give Satan himself a
good lie."

At home, in common with many
other things, the quality of caddies
has depreciated since the war. Many
faces, once familiar to us on our
various favourite links, will be seen
there no more. What grand fellows
some of those old first-class caddies
used to be! In knowledge of the
game, often in their own ability to
play it, they were as good as many
professionals. They always had
ready, before one asked for it, the
club one wanted for each shot. They
were great judges of pace and
distance, and had a shrewd eye for
the line on the green. As the pay of
caddies has not increased proportion-
ately with the general rise in wages, it
is doubtful if the same class of fellow
will be attracted to the links as in the
days before the war. The school child-
ren and little lads who now flock round
the sheds of most caddie-masters
have not had much training. It is
as much as many of them can do to
get round the course with a heavy
bag of clubs, and, provided they
stand fairly still and not behind his
eye, the player is thankful. Nothing
is more fatal nowadays than to rely
on many of the caddies one gets to
mark one's ball; they do not seem
to have any idea of doing this.

In the winning or losing of a match
a caddie may take considerable part.
He can give a player good advice
and inspire him with confidence, or
he can irritate to a point when he
may be said to have got upon the
player's nerves. I watched an ex-
ample of the latter kind one day.
The player in question was
engaged in a thirty-six-hole match,
and was a man who set great
store by his caddie. The match
was over a course where the
caddies were divided into first and
second class. This player had asked
particularly the day before that a
first-class caddie should be reserved
for him.

A likely-enough-looking fellow in
an old tweed coat was waiting for
him on the tee, looking knowledge-
ably at his various clubs. He handed
my friend a driver for the first shot,
which he took without thinking the
hole was only 160 yards—and got
into a pond beyond the green.
"Didn't think you'd get as far as
that," said the caddie, looking much
surprised. A hole or two later he
sent the caddie forward to give him
a line for a blind shot; he followed
faithfully the line the caddie gave
him, and found himself in the middle

THE YOUNG NOVELIST.

With all of us complaining of high
prices, the outlook for the young
novelist in particular appears spec-
tacularly gloomy. The *Saturday Review*
says that the present moment in the
publishing world is a critical one.
"Since the war the cost of book pro-
duction has steadily increased and,
with the exception of paper, con-
tinues to increase. Binding, which
used to cost 4d. is now 9d., type-
setting is trebled in price, printing is
more than doubled, and paper, despite
its recent fall, is three times its old
price. As against this the price of
books has increased very little, for
the simple reason that to increase the
price of the higher-priced books
proportionately to their cost is to kill
their circulation. Neither the public
nor the circulating libraries would
dream of touching a novel whose
publishing price was 12s." As regard
novels the prospect of a sale of 1,000
copies justified the acceptance of a
new novel before the war. Now a
publisher will not be able to pay
expenses unless he can reckon on
selling 2,000 copies. This reacts
both on the fortunes of the young
novelist and the quality of the stuff
produced. There is little demand for
potential classics. "Shockers,"
thrillers and the book that deals
with some purely ephemeral taste or
episode—these are the things that
pay.

of a salt marsh. "Confound it!" he
said, "what did you give me that
line for?" "Ye'd ha' been all right
if ye'd played with a pull—most
on 'em does out o' that bunker,"
answered the caddie. It only re-
mained for my friend to discover
that his caddie was short-sighted and
unable to follow the flight of the ball
far from the tee for him to dispense
with his services. "If he is a first-
class caddie, give me a second," he
said to the caddie-master after the
morning round. A chubby little
fellow, busily sucking something,
appeared on the tee after lunch.
"What have you got there, laddie?"
asked my friend. "Chewing gum,"
replied the little lad stolidly. He
was a bright little fellow and seemed
keen on his job. He watched with
rapt attention a shot that my friend
had asked. Then for no apparent
reason he gave a gulp and burst into
tears. "What's the matter, sonnie?"
"I've swallowed de gum."

Threepeace pacified him, but un-
fortunately did not cure the hiccup
which ensued. "Hup!" just as my
friend was going to drive. "Hup!"
just as he hit his put. He tried every
device, first to cure the lad, and then
to free himself of him. He sent him
on to the next tee when he neared a
green, but as sure as the Almighty
made apples, "Hup!" he would hear
at regular intervals floating gently
down the wind—Arthur Mills in
Manchester Guardian.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. to sell by Public Auction, ON

TUESDAY,

November 18, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, A Quantity of Spare Gear.

As follows:—
Marble and Iron Baths, Water Closets, Wash Basins, etc., etc., etc.

Also
"One set of Normandy's Evaporating and Distilling Plant, And
One Hydraulic Winch (dismantled), Life Boats and Life Rafts.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 14, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), ON

TUESDAY,

November 18, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF

SUNDRY USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., Comprising:—
Double Plain and Hemstitched and Scalloped Sheets, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels, Battenberg and Drawwork Bedspreads and Table Covers.

Also
Two 8 X Prismatic Binoculars, And
Salt and Attache Cases, Brass Jardinieres.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 13, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), ON

TUESDAY,

November 18, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

As follows:—
Large Tapestry-covered Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture, comprising Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c., Carpets new and second-hand, Curtains, &c.

Also
One Piano,
One 12-Bore Sporting Gun, Two Nibbles, Tennis Balls, &c., &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 13, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One Flanders Roadster (with dicky), 10-20 H.P. Four Cylinder, Bosch Magneto, New Tyres. In good running order. Full particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 5, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One

Outrigged racing skiff about 31 feet long with sliding seat and pair of oars, (newly done up).

The above craft is in good condition and is being sold due to owner leaving the Colony.

Terms:—Cash.
Particulars from the Undersigned.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, October 2, 1919.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY,

the 31st day of November, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his sale room in: Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"

of 1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT.

This Ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions: namely Length 262 feet Breadth 32 feet 6 inches and Depth 18 feet 9 inches and bar speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspection of the vessel please apply to

MESSRS. KUNG YUEN,
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No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central
Vendor's Solicitors

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MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, October 13, 1919.

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A French Remedy for all Indigestions, Stomach and Liver Disorders, Biliousness, Headache, Neuritis, etc. It is the most powerful and reliable of all remedies for these ailments. It is sold in all the principal chemists and druggists. Price 1/6 per box. Six boxes 5/6. Postage 1/6. Total 6/6. Write for particulars to: MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS, 10, Rue de la Harpe, Paris, France.

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AN ENGLISH COMPANY, situated in LONDON desires to get into communication with firms who export Hides, Skins and General Produce of all descriptions either on consignment or as principals, address Box "S.C." c/o STREET, 30, Cornhill, London.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 22, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

A PIANOFORTE RECITAL will be given by
MISS BEISS WYERS,
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HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

on
WEDNESDAY, 26th November,
at 5.30 P.M.

Admission ... \$1.00.

Members inviting friends may book tables in advance for Tea including Concert \$1.00 each person, from 4 o'clock.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

will hold
AN EXTRA GYMKHANA
in aid of
THE DEVASTATED VILLAGES OF FRANCE FUND

on
SATURDAY,
29th NOVEMBER, 1919.

ENTRANCE ... \$1.00.

It is hoped that Members of the Jockey and Gymkhana Clubs will purchase Tickets and not avail themselves of their Season Tickets.
H. R. L. DOWRIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

H. E. The GOVERNOR, and PATRON of the Club, has kindly offered to present a Challenge Shield to be played for annually by pairs of members of the Club representing Government Departments, Military Corps or Regiments, E. M. Ships or Naval Departments, individual Firms, etc. One pair only to enter for each Department, Firm or other recognised body, the committee to decide in any doubtful case whether an entry may be accepted.

The competition to be foursome (not four balls) matches of 18 holes over the old Farling Course under Club Handicaps.

Lists will be found on the Notice Boards of the Club Houses or at the Hongkong Club. Entries close on the 29th instant.

The names of the winners for the year will be inscribed upon the Shield when received and souvenir cups will be presented for the winners this year by His Excellency and in future years by the Club.

By Order,
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
14th November, 1919.

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TEA DANCE

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THURSDAY, Nov. 20th.

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CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[By Arrangement with the Wah Tat Yat Po.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16.

General Chu Shu Tsang shows signs of an impatient desire to make himself Governor of Outer Mongolia. The Outer Mongols don't like that, nor do some of the inner Mongols. Heavy snow is falling at Peking. Tientsin looks like being frozen in before the usual date.

By reducing the army the Government expects to save 40 million dollars—enough to cover the budget deficit.

Luk Ching Cheung cables that he will not leave Europe until Dec. 7.

Dr. Wellington Koo cables that some of the new nations are willing to waive extra-territoriality to get treaties with China.

The American loan is not so completely settled as was reported.

Commander Ma Liang, the most unpopular pro-Japanese officer in Shantung, had an interview in Peking yesterday with General Tuan Chi Jui.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U. S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 9:56 p.m. November 15.

Typhoon is about 125° Long 2, 13° Lat. N. almost stationary.

WANDER-SHIPS.

SEA LORE PAST AND IN THE MAKING.

Will the innumerable tragedies of the sea at sea give rise to a new era of maritime legend? Or has the deep-rooted belief among seafaring folk in things undramatic in the landman's philosophy finally passed away with the passing of the sailing vessel and of the old-style shellback who manned her?

The query is one which follows naturally enough on the reading of an interesting collection of legends of the sea, brought together under the general title of "Wander-ships," by Ensign Bassett, of the United States Naval Service, and published by the Open Court Company, of Chicago.

The "Wander-ships" are considered under five categories: "Giant Ships," "Punishment Ships," "Phantom Ships," "Devil Ships," and "Stone Ships"—and in each case the author narrates a typical legend of the class in literary form, appending copious notes on parallels in folklore, references in literature, and root, origin of the tradition in question.

The work is excellent and exhaustive so far as it goes, but it touches only the fringe of a vast subject which has been rather singularly neglected by the folklorist. Indeed, with the coming of the new era at sea it is probable that a great mass of sea tradition has been lost beyond recall.

Seafaring men have always been prone to a belief in the supernatural. Take, for example, the familiar tale of the "Flying Dutchman" which Ensign Bassett deals with under the head "Punishment Ships." Would not an earlier age have found in the doings of the "U" boats material for many a variant of the old legend? And even in these sceptical days it would seem that such traditions are, in fact, springing into being among the fisher folk, for we have it on good authority that the belief in the "Lustania ladies" and other phantoms of victims of piracy, through whose agency the submarines were led to their doom, has attained the position of a recognized North Sea legend.

And would not the old-style sailor-man, who held firmly to the belief that the birds of the sea were inhabited by the souls of dead seamen, have seen a grim significance in the fact that the men of von Spee's squadron after the battle of the Falklands were repeatedly attacked while in the water by numbers of albatrosses—the albatross, as everybody knows, being especially respected by sailors.

Nor is it in connection with war alone that tradition dies hard at sea. It is widely believed in Roman Catholic Belfast that the "Titanic's" doom was sealed because she left the slips with the words "To hell with the Pope" chalked on every plate by zealous Orange shipwrights.

And a strange coincidence, to go a little farther back, was the finding of a skeleton between the keel of the "Great Eastern" and her inner skin when the time came for the breaking up of that unlovely experiment in shipbuilding—a fact which, in the eyes of a real old sailorman, would be considered ample explanation of all her misfortunes.

"WALLA WALLA" Motor boats are built for your service.

SOME NOTES ON SWEARING.

THE LANGUAGE OF LAZINESS.

"The use of bad language I take to be due to the slight nervous convulsion momentarily destroying self-control and releasing sub-conscious interests which are normally suppressed." Perhaps the inverted commas are unnecessary. I long to be able to write like that, but I never could. Such majesty of style is not for me. And nobody who ever reads these paragraphs, alas! will suspect me thereof. It was a professor who said it. You ought to read it twice or more to get the full fragrance. Then it will, if you have a proper feeling for professors, afflict you with a solemn rapture. A new sense of dignity, of your importance in the scheme of things, of the marvels in the working of your magnificent mind, will steal over you as you murmur to yourself, "the slight nervous convulsion momentarily destroying self-control and releasing sub-conscious interests which are normally suppressed."

That is what really happens when you say "damn" or whatever it is you do say. But I am not quite sure that our professor is on the side of the angels. Now that we know what a splendid business it is some of us may be tempted to swear more than ever. But this is treating serious subjects with levity, and our professor would not like that. What started him off was the discovery that "we are gaining on the drink habit, but tobacco and bad language seem to be gaining on us." A useful company of subjects here, you remark. Is there anything which we could not talk about with that for the text? But whatever my text I have never found any difficulty in divagation. I was brought up under the guidance of divines who always preached a full half hour, and thought nothing of 40 minutes. Well, we soon got over that, even as in our professor's words, "we are gaining on the drink habit." No question that he is right there, no doubt in the world that he justly estimates the popularity of tobacco. But what about bad language?

THE FEMININE "DAMN."

Many good people will at once rise up and pour forth accusations of the girl of the period. She would not deny that she allows herself expletives, shall we call them, which are impossible to her mother. She would rather glory in her iniquity. At my time of life I ought to be shocked, pained and castigated. So old-fashioned am I that I have never been able to overcome a mild surprise when I hear the word "damn" in the gentle tones of femininity. It sounds as a man once said, like a canary feeling cross. The girl who has been decently bred is not able to put into her voice the colour which the sentiment demands, and the wicked word becomes merely an unmaimed formula, the equivalent of her mother's "Dear me, how provoking."

She is more profane than her mother, the girl of the period. But her great grandmother could give her points and a beating. The 18th century girl's progress through life was strewn with "Good God" and the like flowers of speech. And if we are to go further back still we shall find some very lurid conversation. So that I doubt whether so far as women are concerned our professor could make out his thesis that swearing is "gaining upon us." I should rather be inclined to say that we are passing through a reaction from the grunes and prim methods of the 18th century, but a reaction which has not carried us back to the old freedom of speech.

LORD MELBOURNE'S RESTRAINT. Our professor might retort austere that he knows nothing about women, and that swearing is a man's question. Well, there is a familiar story about a woman who in her impertinence asked the Duke of Wellington whether he was surprised at the Battle of Waterloo. To which he answered vigorously, "By God, me'am, not half so much surprised as I am now." What Sir Douglas Haig would say if a woman asked him whether he was surprised by the German offensive of 1918 I cannot tell, but I feel that he would not begin his answer with a "By God." When Lord Melbourne was Prime Minister to the young Queen Victoria keen observers remarked with awe and amazement his abstinence from swearing—I won't say at her—but before her. Such self-restraint seemed superhuman. But it is recorded that when Peel proposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, Melbourne declared to her Majesty, "It's a damned dishonest action."

In fact, as we know by other evidence, as late as 70 or 80 years ago, the best bred men used to swear freely in their talk with women. Is it so now? If such is the professor's experience of the conversation of drawing rooms I can only deplore the tone of academic society.

Whether men among themselves swear more or less than of old is a harder question. Men who talk to me about life in the army and navy say that the language is far less profane than of old, but a good deal

more picturesque—by which, I fear, they mean slangy. Schoolboys, we must confess and deplore, have always had a notion that swearing is "manly, sir, manly," but I don't know of evidence that they are any worse than their fathers. To one thing, though, it is rather outside the subject since we exclude from the discussion the language of poor folk, we can all testify, your care are far less offended in the streets than they were 80 years ago. You can indeed hardly escape what has been called the one adjective of the uneducated. But many worse things which were common enough in the old days, when horse-drawn coaches and hansom cabbies abounded, are no longer heard.

SANDFORD AND MERTON.

We must have that sentence again. "The use of bad language I take to be due to the slight nervous convulsion momentarily destroying self-control and releasing sub-conscious interests which are normally suppressed." You know this may be true of professors who perhaps only swear when they do the first hole in 19, or the tenth hole this year gives notice. But other people, it is to be feared, are capable of swearing without any nervous convulsion, merely to give emphasis or to attract attention to an otherwise insignificant remark, or from habit. "Euclyd is beastly," says the schoolgirl, and her brother protests that "tennis is a rotten game." Except formally, they are swearing. The words, in themselves meaningless, are expressions of contempt or dislike. So is most swearing. There is no convulsion about it. It is a lazy way of expressing what is felt rather strongly. Their father obviously ought not to say that the Smith-Browns keep a "damned bad cook." It would be much more elegant if the daughter said: "I find Euclyd a difficult and uninteresting subject of study"; if the son protested, "Tennis is to me a game lacking in variety and of insufficient demands upon my energy; and if the father urged that "the cook whom the Smith-Browns have the misfortune to employ must be pronounced sadly incompetent." But I don't know that the world would be much the better if we all talked like Sandford and Merton.

In the world as it is we are too lazy to express ourselves carefully and exactly. We sneer at the "one adjective" of mean streets. But though our adjectives may be less unpleasant we fall into the same vice, the young folks with their "beastly rotten awful topping and priodious," applied in a fine careless disregard of actual meaning which Billingsgate could not better; the elders with their "so nice, such a dear girl"; or in the male manner "damned damned" and the rest of it. Most of the swearing in the world is an attempt to say what people won't take the trouble to say. Most swearing is mere laziness.

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CANTON NOTES.

There was a large collection of "low grade" goods at Fatshan. The students after a demonstration along the streets put all those goods to the fire in a piece of vacant ground before a huge crowd of spectators.

The 11 students arrested by the police in connection with the disturbance at the Sincere Co's store were all released on the 14th inst., at the request of the Educational Bureau, the Provincial Assembly, and the principals of all the schools. The Superintendent of Police in a proclamation says that the students arrested and brought before him have repented themselves of their action. He regretted that the students had carried their demonstration to such an extremity.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—JUNIOR ENGINEERS and OFFICERS. Apply Box 1163, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

KOWLOON-BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

"AT HOME DAY."

THE ANNUAL "AT HOME DAY" and presentation of Prizes will be held on SATURDAY, 22nd November, 1919, at 3.30 p.m., when the Members will be "AT HOME" to their friends.

D. S. COOPER.

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 17, 1919.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

3-Days Only—3

November 18th, 19th and 20th.

STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION

THE GREAT BRACKENS

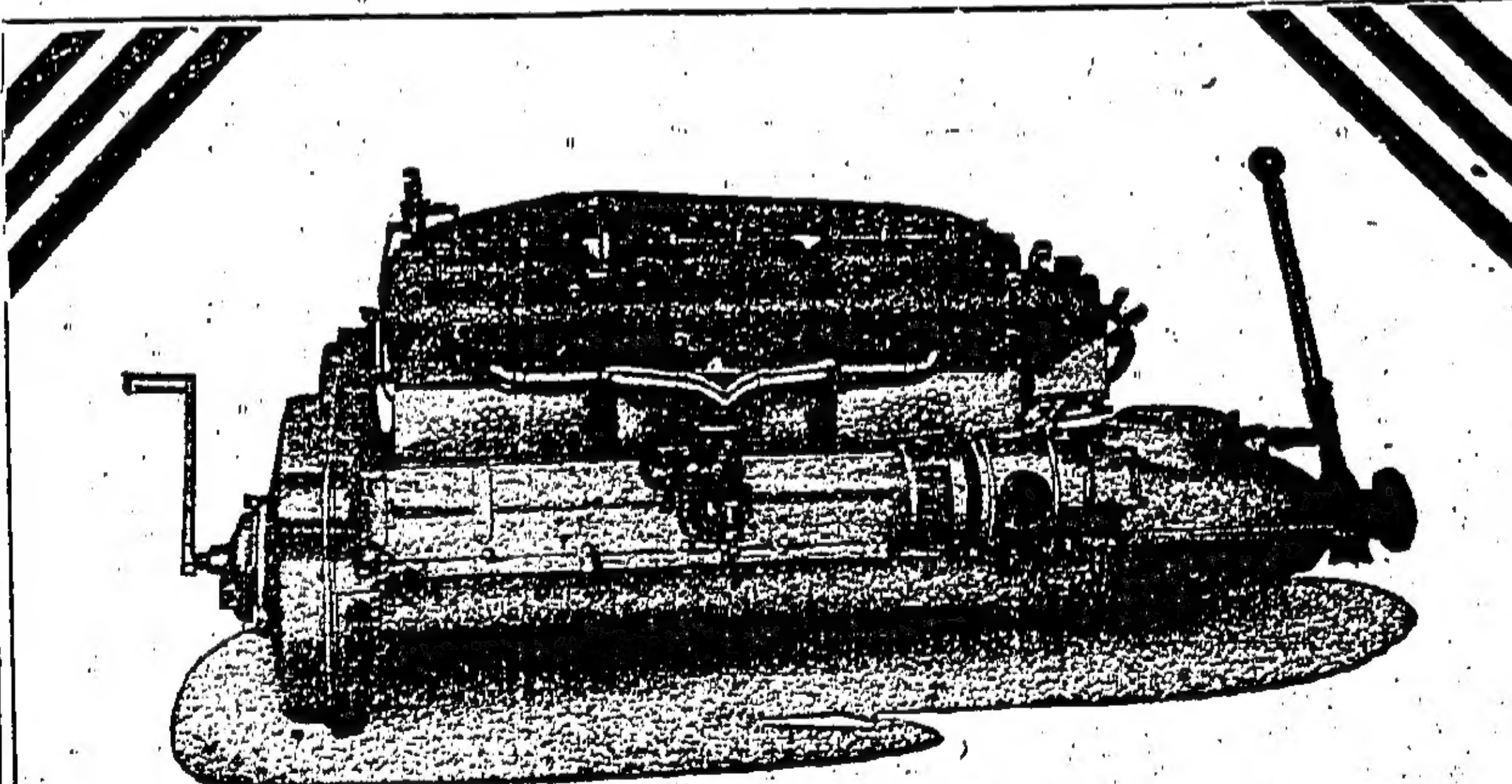
the Wire walking wonders, magnificent jugglers, athletics supreme. Ladder balancing on wire a Revelation.

See the Cannon Act on the wire—Sensationalism impersonified.

Don't miss the great rope walk. The most Spectacular and wondrous Vaudeville Act that has ever been seen in the Colony. Don't fail to see this Act.



ALSO EPISODES 5 & 6 OF THE TIGER'S TRAIL.



"SCRIPPS"

The Motor that Crossed the Atlantic.

You are not looking for a motor with which to cross the Ocean. Too perilous an undertaking, you say, to attempt a 6,500 mile grind in a 39-foot boat, equipped with a 12 H.P. Motor. Yet this was done. And the motor was a

"SCRIPPS"

Strong, Practical and Enduring.

Safe and certain above all things; yet satisfying every modern requirement in appearance, comfort, quietness and smoothness of operation.

Sold Exclusively by

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

25, Des-Vieux Road.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

— JUST RECEIVED —

A SPLENDID SELECTION

OF

EIDER-DOWN - - - - -
- - - - - QUILTS - - - - -

IN SATIN AND

SATEEN COVERINGS

ALL SIZES.

FROM \$8.50 TO \$80 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST ARRIVED.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

14, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1332.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS, FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES, HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW, BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING, ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision. Repainting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 688.

NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manure. Try it.

Pepsodent Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

O. B. BEER

PRODUCE OF MANILA.

THE PREMIER BEER

NOW ON THE MARKET.

STOCKED BY ALL

THE LEADING HOTELS & CLUBS

IN THE COLONY.

Price per Case 6 doz. Pints, duty paid \$16.50.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Tel. No. 135.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Saturday excepted, at 2 p.m.)
From Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

1000 Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS.

For JAPAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALPS MARU—End of November.

AMUR MARU—End of Dec. or early Jan.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Iurban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU—Monday, 24th November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SAIGON MARU—Thursday, 20th November.

KASADO MARU—Sunday, 7th December.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU—Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

KUNAJIRI MARU—Friday, 5th December.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU (Calling Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd November.

CANADA MARU (Calling Manila) Thursday, 27th November.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU—Sunday, 23rd November.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSU, MARU—Thursday, 20th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 and 745.

NEW YORK DIRECT

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suez 23rd November.

"BURYLOCHUS" via Panama 30th November.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Panama 23rd December.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing

Sailings and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will

be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address: "COOKSON" THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 514 Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also HANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Quay Office: LUDGATE CIRCUIT, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....LUCHOW.....Nov. 18, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....HANGSANG.....Nov. 18, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....TAMING.....Nov. 18, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....SENING.....Nov. 20, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....TIAN.....Nov. 22, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....KANGSANG.....Nov. 25, at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 28.

AGENTS.

INDO CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
STRAITS & CALCUTTA.....FOOKSANG.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....HANGSANG.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, Daylight.
HAIPHONG.....LOKSANG.....THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 8 a.m.
MANILA.....YUENSANG.....FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN.....CHIPSANG.....SATURDAY, Nov. 22, Daylight.
BANDAN.....HINSANG.....SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at Noon.
KOBÉ.....CHAKSANG.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, times subject to alteration. Through bills of lading can be obtained and through bills of lading are sent to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by a steamer having

special accommodation for passengers.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and

TIENSIN, calling at Swatow and Chaochow.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ENDICOTT".....About November 26.

"ELKTON".....About November 29.

"ELDRIDGE".....About December 10.

"EMERSON".....About December 2.

"CITY OF SPOKANE".....About January 5.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT".....About February 1.

"WHEATLAND".....About February 15.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WARAN".....About December 19.

"WYALONA".....About December 25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"

Will be despatched for

NEW YORK

via SUEZ

Late November.

For freight, space and particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

AGENTS

Telephones

2477 & 2478.

5th Floor

Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KAIEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

ISIBERIA MARU 20,000 28th November.

KOREA MARU 20,000 2nd December.

*NIPPON MARU 11,000 8th December.

TENYO MARU 22,000 18th December.

*SHINYO MARU 22,000 15th January.

*PERSIA MARU 9,000 3rd February.

From Kobe From Yokohama. *Omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALINO ORUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARIOA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

KIVO MARU 17,200 January 9th.

AMOY MARU 18,500 March 13th.

SEIO MARU 14,000 May 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

KING'S BUILDING.

SHIPPING

CP OS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE
Empress of Japan	Nov. 19	Dec. 10
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Dec. 5	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 3	Jan. 27
Empress of Asia	Mar. 22	Feb. 1
Empress of Japan	Mar. 11	Mar. 31
Empress of Russia	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
Monteagle	Apr. 8	Apr. 28
Empress of Japan	May 5	May 26
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Monteagle	May 29	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Japan	June 20	July 1
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19

Passage Fare Hongkong to Japan, Korea, and

Empress of Russia Gold 5000 Tons Reg Gold

Empress of Asia \$488.80 Montreal \$486.80

Empress of Japan \$488.80 Montreal \$486.80

Empress of Russia \$488.80 Montreal \$486.80

Fares and sailings subject to change without notice.

For Rates and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 718. Cable address: CACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....TUESDAY, 18th November at 1 p.m.

QUINNEBAUG.....Capt. Modine.....WEDNESDAY, 18th November at Noon.

SWATOW.

HAIPHONG.....Capt. Thomson.....SUNDAY, 16th November at 8 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,200 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

January 13th, 1920. December 30th, 1919. November 22nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELLAIR, DELAGUA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BELLAIR, DELAGUA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

to REISS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS-SHIPMENTS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For

Subject to change without notice.

to REISS & Co., Canton.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
NOVARA	16th December	23rd January	1st February
KASHGAR	26th December	30th January	8th February

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	18th December	2nd January

FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due CALCUTTA about
GREGORY ATCAR	17th Nov. at 1 p.m.	6th December

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TORRES STRAITS.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due SYDNEY about
EASTERN	26th Nov.	17th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due YOKOHAMA about
NOVARA	20th Nov. at Noon	4th December
ARRATON APCAR	28th Nov.	5th December (Kobe via S'hai.)
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th December (S'hai.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes Mailing more than 30 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 in. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No
Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said, & Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 28th November, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 13th December, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th November, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th December, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMA MARU ... Thursday, 27th November.

SHIMO MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd December.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th November.

MUROBAN MARU ... Thursday, 4th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 30th December, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HWAB-WU ... Monday, 17th November.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th November, at 11 a.m.

ASIA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd December.

INABA MARU ... Thursday, 11th December, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp,
Rotterdam, Hamburg, etc.).

TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) Friday, 31st November.

TOSHIWA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 4th December.

DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) Middle of Dec.

PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Beginning of January.

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 272 & 273.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd December.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Togo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th December.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Vancouver	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Dec. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Enosador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Dec. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd November.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Endicott	The Admiral Line	About 28th Nov.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd Nov.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Rashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 19th November.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 27th November.
Australian Ports via Japan	Tamio	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Nov. at 3 p.m.
New York via Panama	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Portland	Kiyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
New York via Panama	Lowther Castle	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 24th November.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Haikwang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Shantung	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Nov. at Noon.
Shanghai & Taiching	Tan	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Chipehing	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Nagato Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waerwyck	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 17th Nov.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Ankusa Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th Nov. at 9 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Haibong	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 18th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Yuenhsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Nov. at 8 p.m.
Manila	Saigon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th Nov.
Bombay & Colombo	Alps Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	End of Nov.
London via S'hai, Penang & C'bo &c.	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Nov. at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Seattle Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th November.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Novara	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 16th Dec.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP
"LOWTHER CASTLE"
Will be despatched on or about
9th December.
Via PANAMA.
For Freight & Particulars apply to—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"
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End December/beginning January.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed,
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Co.'s
Godowns at Kowloon, where each consign-
ment will be sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary,
before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by November 21,
1919, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's
and the Co.'s representatives at an appoint-
ed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which date they cannot be
recognised. No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 14, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE, PENANG &
BELAWAN DELI.

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"VAN WAERWYCK,"
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
& Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd.,
wharves and/or from the wharves deliv-
ery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th No-
vember at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
19th November, at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognised.
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the undersigned in any case whatever.
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SPORTS.

FOOTBALL.

1ST DIVISION MATCHES.

ST. JOSEPH'S AND SOUTH CHINA DRAW.

This match which was played on the military ground on Saturday proved to be the most interesting match of the day and but for some vicious play and an open display of bad blood by both sides would go down in the records as the best matches of the season so far. These rival clubs turned out their strongest teams on Saturday and a good match was witnessed until towards the close when rough play was indulged in and the game became a bumping bout instead of football.

Clean and scientific football was witnessed throughout the first half and the exchanges were very even for the first quarter of an hour, during which time the leather was kept in mid-field. Then suddenly, by means of a smart piece of combination, the Chinese invaded College territory and subjected their goal to a hot bombardment. U. Omar who was in charge of the College's defence was very sound between the sticks and saved a rain of shots from every conceivable angle until a swift ground kick was sent in by one of the Chinese forwards. This shot looked like finding the net but by throwing himself on the ground Omar brought off a very creditable save. Unfortunately for the Collegians, however, Au Kit Sang got the ball and drove it well and truly into the net before Omar had time to scramble to his feet. The Collegians tried hard to equalize but the Chinese were determined to maintain their lead and the struggle was a ding-dong affair until near the half time when the Collegians were rewarded for their pains. Hyndman finding the net with a fine shot. At the half time the score was one all.

The Chinese pressed at the resumption and after being checked several times by Dixon and P. Xavier who were playing very soundly at back, they forced a corner and had several tries at goal but to no avail. In the middle of the *melee* which followed the ball was kicked against the bar and shot straight up in the air. Hyndman, who was standing in front of Omar, in his eagerness to clear jumped up to meet the descending ball but it hit the back of his head and bounded past Omar into the net. It was at this period that the game became rough. The Chinese, heartened by their success, invaded the College territory with the intention of scoring another goal and, thus, make the game safe for themselves. But the Collegians were determined not to permit another score and began to use their weight. The Chinese retaliated with some tricky play which was not altogether clean. This got the Collegians' "goat" and they handled the Chinese a little bit more roughly than right. This had the effect of knocking the best out of the Chinese and they fell to defending their own goal. The Collegians pressed with a vengeance and in a *melee* in front of goal, in which no less than 20 men participated they found the net no less than three times before the referee who appeared in an awkward position, blew his whistle for a goal. Immediately afterwards the Chinese goalie was seen to fall holding his eye. It appears that he received his injury in the course of the *melee*. It is not known how he came to get his eye injured and as both his men as well as the attackers were frightened, it was quite possible that one of the Collegians or even one of his own side had unintentionally bumped the goalie's eye with his hand or elbow. The goalie was carried off the field and the remaining five minutes of the game found the Chinese playing 10 men and the Collegians pressing but the final whistle announced the satisfactory result of 2 goals each.

CLUB, 2; R.G.A., 0.

Contrary to general expectations, this match did not prove too interesting both sides not being at their best. The Artillerymen who in the previous season have proved to be a thorn in the Club's side, often depriving them of much needed points, are weak this season and everything seems to confirm the belief that they will remain so until the arrival of the new draft which is *en route*. Unless these men arrive in time, the gunners would, it is feared, be unable to retain their past good reputation.

To return to yesterday's match, the Club took the offensive right from the start and registered the first goal of the match five minutes afterwards, Rodger getting in a lucky shot from outside right. The Artillerymen worked hard for an equalizer after this but were unable to do much damage, Black proving to be a stumbling-block for their forward line. At the other end Talfourd and Middleton played well at back and checked several of the Club's attempts at goal scoring. However, the Club had the better of the exchanges in the first half and should, if favoured, with a little better luck, have scored at least three times. Ris had several good opportunities of netting the ball but he seemed to be unable to do anything right, spoiling every chance by

shooting high. Rodger also missed a fairly easy chance. During a *melee* in front of the gunner's goal, Pascoe put in a very hard shot which hit the goalie "amidship" and knocked the wind out of him, but no more goals were scored and the half time found the Club leading by the only goal.

There was a little more dash in the opening of the second half but after a few minutes play again began to drag and except for an occasional break away was devoid of incident. In the course of one of the Club's attacks, Reichelmann, McTavish, Rodger and Ris combined well and by a series of quick passes Reichelmann was placed in possession about six feet away from goal and drove in a hard shot which gave the goalie no chance. During the closing ten minutes, Rodger and Pascoe missed a couple of extremely easy chances and when the final whistle was blown, the club were the winners by 2 goals to nil.

NAVY 5; POLICE 1.

Played on the Navy ground, this match proved an easy win for the sailors. Despite the fact that the Police were the heavier side, the Navy played better football and soon obtained the lead, Neal saving in fine style. The Police showed much improved form and did not let the sailors have the game all their own way. For a while after the first goal, the ball travelled quickly from end to end only to be returned to mid-field. Then Graydon got possession and running up with Handford beat the backs and passed to Stone who was favourably placed and had no difficulty in finding the net. Grimmett and Kelly worked hard for the Police but could not pierce the Navy defence, Crocker being quite safe in goal. After another spell at mid-field, Graydon again got away and this time himself beat the Police custodian with a fast ground shot. Within five minutes of the interval Neal added the fourth goal for the Navy.

At the resumption the Police showed great determination and pressed hard giving the navy defence a hot time but was unable to score until they were awarded a free kick just outside the Penalty area. Grimmett took the kick and passed to Kelly who put the ball passed Crocker. Shortly afterwards the navy were awarded a penalty and Neal took the kick but shot into the goalie's hands. From the clearance, the Police right wing dashed down the field but shot wide. A combined effort by Neal, Handford and Tallana gave a good opportunity but the latter shot into the goalie's hands. Shortly before time Graydon added a fifth goal for the Navy.

2nd DIVISION MATCHES.

NAVY (R.), 4; ST. JOSEPH'S (R.) 0.

This match which was played on the Navy ground did not draw much spectators, it proving anything but interesting. Only half a dozen of the College-players turned-up and the remainder of the team had to be picked up from the field from amongst the score of spectators. The sailors very quickly took the leather to the College territory but had hard luck in missing what looked like certain goals by shooting high. Except for one or two break aways which were checked by the Navy backs, the Collegians played a defensive game and managed to keep their goal intact for about 20 minutes when Innes scored with a fine shot. Richards added the second goal shortly afterwards and when the half time was called, the scores stood at 2 goals to nil against St. Joseph's.

The second half found the College team re-arranged and this had the effect of producing better football but not sufficiently to make the match any the more interesting. Further goals were added for the Navy by Goldsmith and Brown and this brought the final result to 4-0, which, when all was considered, was rather lucky for the Collegians.

Taking the game all round the sailors who were apparently having a "day off," should have by a margin of at least 6 goals to nil.

STAFF AND DEPTS., 2; SOUTH CHINA "A," 0.

Contrary to what the scores might suggest, the Staff and Departments did not have things all their own way in their match against the South China "A." The Chinese, as usual played a very scientific game, but, as is always the case, weight told. The fact that the soldiers had a very good goalie, proved to be another thorn in the side of the Chinese who, given better luck should have scored at least once, when, after evading Bunde who was playing a sound game at back, the right wing slung the ball across goal, but the soldiers' goalie who was giving nothing away, pounced on it before any of the Chinese forwards could make use of the opening and cleared with a lousy kick to mid-field. This set the soldiers' forwards going and in a beautiful piece of combination they took the leather to the Chinese territory and gave their goalie a hot "ten minutes." This worthy with the assistance of the backs proved equal to

the situation and cleared shots from all angles in quick succession until Cooper, who was playing a dashing game, drove in a hard ground kick which gave the defence no chance. This was the only score in the first half.

After the interval, the Chinese worked hard for an equalizer but found Bunde and Schouler very difficult to beat. Some good play was put in by Sheriff on the soldiers' left wing and he gave Townsend several good chances but this worthy simply could not find the net. Wood, on the right wing also put in some good work and it was from one of his centres, towards the close of the game, that Townsend scored the soldiers' second goal and incidentally the last of the match.

CLUB DE RECREIO, 2; INDIAN R. C. 1.

Played on the club ground on Saturday, this match resulted in a win for the Portuguese team by 2 goals to 1. Although there was not much science exhibited by either side, the Portuguese deserved the win for the fact that they understood each other's play and stuck to the playing method of quick passing and not so much of the selfish individual play of the Indians which proved to be their undoing.

The Indians possess some very good material but by what one could see from the form exhibited on Saturday, they were sadly in need of more practice in the way of combination. Although handicapped by the absence of Rahman and Hassan, the Indians had the best of the game in the first half and a bid of combination would undoubtedly have given them at least three goals, but selfish play on the part of one or two of their forward string spoiled whatever chance they had until towards half time when G. A. Hyder had the satisfaction of drawing first blood for his side by converting from a nicely placed corner kick by O. Rumjahn.

The Portuguese woke up in the second half and took up the offensive with keen determination and scored twice through Xavier a clear left wing who was the heart and soul of this side and the leader in every attack on the Indians' citadel. The Indians made strenuous efforts to equalize, but indecisive work in front of goal prevented them from scoring. The most interesting part of the match was in the closing five minutes of the game when both sides got warmed up and the respective defence were severely tried, the backs coming in for a very busy time. However, no more goals were scored and the final whistle found the Portuguese the deserving victors by two goals to one.

CRICKET.

LEAGUE MATCH.

UNIVERSITY DEFEATS I.R.C.

The only League match played on Saturday was that between the University and the Indian Recreation Club on the former's ground. The Indians did well at the start, three men scoring 54 runs between them in quick time. The University were without Brayshaw but Wright Samy and Hung played well and made good scores. Samy was the highest scorer for his side contributing being 55. A. H. Rumjahn, was also doing very well when he was caught out. The scores were:

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.

A. H. Rumjahn, c Yeoh, b Redmond	20
A. el Arculli, c Wright, b Redmond	15
S. H. Ismail, b W. Marley	12
G. Parabhai, b Marley	10
S. D. Ismail, c Samy, b Wright	8
G. C. Earde, b Wright	6
A. A. Rumjahn, b Marley	5
D. Rumjahn, b Wright	4
N. M. Eux, b Wright	3
E. A. Moodeen, c Chua, b Marley	2
E. Moodeen, not out	1
Extras	18

Total (for 4 wickets) 106

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Redmond	12	2	27	2
Wright	12	3	39	4
Marley	13.3	7	22	4

UNIVERSITY.

F. A. Redmond, b S. H. Ismail	9
D. K. Samy, b A. A. Rumjahn	55
R. A. Bato, b Earde	16
C. E. Marley, b Earde	3
J. D. Wright, b S. D. Ismail	52
V. K. Atienza, b A. A. Rumjahn	0
S. N. Chua, b Earde	0
H. C. Hung, not out	37
R. L. Sun, not out	2
C. H. Yeoh, did not bat	0
J. T. Run, did not bat	0
Extras	27

Total (for 7 wickets) 202

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. C. Earde	13	2	52	3
S. H. Ismail	8	1	47	1
S. D. Ismail	4	1	10	1
G. Parabhai	2	0	9	0
A. A. Rumjahn	8	0	25	2
A. H. Rumjahn	4	1	16	0
A. Arculli	4	1	12	0

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

(Up to December 15th).

P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Kowloon	1	1	0	3
University	1	1	0	3
Civil Service	1	0	0	1
Indians	2	0	1	1
C.R.C.	1	0	1	0

R.A.M.C. BEAT C.R.C.—2nd XI.

Played on the Military ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday, this match which provided a good afternoon's sport, resulted in a win for the R.A.M.C. Lieut. Cavenaugh was the top contributor for his side and played very steady cricket. The Chinese lost by a narrow margin of 9 runs. Lo-Man Pan was the chief scorer for his side. Scores:

C.R.C. 2nd XI.

Lo Man Pan, c and b Cavenaugh	20
Tam Ma Sze, c and b Cavenaugh	2
Lee Chor Chi, b Rhodes	0
Wong Po Keung, b Rhodes	0
Wan Lu Shing, b Rhodes	0
Cheung Wing Kui, c Woolman, b Cavenaugh	2
Chan Hin Leq, c Tomory, b Rhodes	13
Lai Kuen, b Rhodes	14
Chan Tin Sung, not out	4
Li Man Kwong, b Cavenaugh	0
Cheung Cho Wing, b Rhodes	0
Extras	6

Total 70

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cavenaugh	16	4	23	4
Rhodes	15.3	4	41	6

R.A.M.C.

Fre. Rhodes, b Wong Po Keung	1
Lieut. Cavenaugh, W. K. Cheung	32
b Lai Kuen	0
Q.M.S. White, c W. K. Cheung, b Lee	17
Capt. Tomory, run out	14
Capt. Macaulay, run out	10
Sgt. Woolman, c Li, b Wan	10
Fre. Webb, b Lee	3
Sgt. Theyers, c W. K. Cheung, b Lee	3
Cl rke, not out	0
Fre. Plunkett, b Wan	0
A. N. Other, absent	0
Extras	1

Total 79

Bowling analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wong Po Keung	8	1	26	1
Lai Kuen	5	1	20	1
G. Lee	5.4	0	13	3
Tam Ma Sze	2	0	17	0
Wan Lu Shing	1	0	2	2

K.C.C. "A" DEFEAT NAVY.

The K.C.C. second XI scored a decisive defeat against the Navy at the Happy Valley on Saturday. The sailors had the assistance of several players from the *Carlisle*, but the services of the Rev. Hastings was badly missed.

A. O. Brown batted very well and made 84 runs. Soon after he had passed the 60 run mark, he gave one or two possible catches but the fielders missed the ball both times. His innings was particularly creditable owing to the fact that the bowling was not too easy. Kowloon declared with a score of 166 for 4 wickets.

The Navy's innings was started well. Hall, Jones and Robinson all playing well. The score stood at 105 runs for 5 wickets when the Navy began to meet with bad luck, the remaining being rather easily disposed of for only 5 runs. Kowloon won by 56 runs. Scores:

KOWLOON "A."

A. O. Brown, not out	84
L. J. Blackburn, c Evans, b Kennett	4
E. C. Carr, c Evans, b Kennett	13
N. L. H. Ralston, c Coomes, b Robinson	30
W. T. Elson, b Hake	12
J. C. Fletcher, not out	5
Extras	18

Total (for 4 wickets) 156

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennett	13	0	30	2
Hake	8	0	44	1
Evans	5	1	10	0
Lace	2	0	19	0
Robinson	4	0	27	1
Coomes	3	0	19	0

ROYAL NAVY.

Surg-Com Hall, c Fletcher, b Carr	23
Li. Jones, run out	32
Pay-Lt. Robinson, c Carr, b Brown	30
W. Kennett, c Fletcher, b Brown	2
Li. Hake, c Brown, b Fletcher	15
Li. Lane, b Fletcher	1
W. Coomes, c Brown, b Fletcher	1
H. Evans, b Brown	1
Pte. Elliott, b W. Brown	0
Lg-Sig. Stenner, not out	0
Pte. Jackson, c Richmond, b Fletcher	0
Extras	2

Total 119

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lobel	4	0	19	0
Carr	9	0	26	1
Fletcher	1	0	21	4
Brown	7	0	28	4
Ralston	2	0	14	0

CLUB DE RECREIO BEAT C.C.C. 2ND XI.

The Club de Recreio, re-appearing after a considerable interval, had things all their own way against the second team of the Craikengower Club, who missed numerous catches from Oozio and Marques and have, therefore, themselves to thank for the leather-hunt they experienced.

The Craikengower team, tired after chasing the ball in the field for two hours and a half, were in no condition to bat and scored only 19 and 29 runs in their two innings. Pina captured 6 wickets in Craikengower's first innings and 5 in the second. The Portuguese won by an innings and 140 runs. Scores:

CLUB DE RECREIO.

R. E. Luz, c and b Abbas	1
A. C. V. Ribeiro, b Remedios	5
M. Pina, b Abbas	9
F. Oozio, c and b Abbas	94
C. E. Marques, c Alves, b Remedios	34
D. C. Baptista, b Remedios	0
M. Rull, c and b Abbas	7
H. Remedios, b Remedios	6
P. A. Yvanovich, run out	21
T. A. Carvalho, b Swanson	1
F. H. Carvalho, not out	4
Extras	6

Total 188

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Y. Abbas	14	0	76	4
Remedios	9	0	57	4
White	4	0	24	0
Ellis	3	0	19	0
Swanson	3.2	0	12	1

CRAIKENGOWER 2ND XI.

1st Innings.	
B. Muskett, run out	3
Y. Abbas, b Pina	0
A. Ellis, c and b Pina	6
G. White, c and b Pina	2
A. Van Assche, b Pina	0
J. Swanson, c Marques	2
C. Alves, c and b Pina	5
E. Sousa, run out	0
F. Pereira, b Pina	0
F. Murray, not out	1
Extras	0

Total 19

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Marques	5	2	7	2
Pina	4.4	2	12	6

CRAIKENGOWER 2ND XI.

2nd Innings.	
Y. Abbas, b Marques	3
A. Ellis, c and b Pina	3
W. B. Muskett, b Pina	0
G. White, b Marques	0
Van Assche, c Baptista, b Rull	3
J. Remedios, c Marques, b Pina	10
J. Swanson, c Rull, b Pina	0
C. Alves, b Pina	0
Souza, c Marques, b Rull	6
Murray, not out	0
Pereira, c Yvanovich, b Rull	0
Extras	1

Total 29

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Marques	5	1	6	2
Pina	8	1	16	5
Oozio	3.2	2	6	3
Ribeiro	1	1	0	0

H.K.C.C. DEFEAT CIVIL SERVICE.

Played on the H.K.C.C. ground on Saturday this match resulted in a win for the Club Hutchison and Edmonds were the top scorers for the Civil Service. Hutchison was bowled by Brand when he had scored 23. Pearce, Paravicini and Raworth made a good stand, the Club winning by 5 wickets. Scores:

A. E. Wood, b Brand	9
B. W. Bradbury, c Blaker, b Brand	5
R. C. Wittich, b Brand	10
R. O. Hutchison, b Brand	23
E. H. Edmonds, b W. Brand	30
W. C. Fincher, c Day, b Brand	4
F. J. Ling, c Raworth, b Burnie	3
F. S. Thompson, b Donnelly	19
H. D. Small, b Pearce	11
J. E. Strange, b Donnelly	0
C. Severn, not out	0
Extras	6

Total 120

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly	15	4	27	2
Brand	15	1	61	5
Burnie	5	0	24	2
Pearce	1.10	2	1	

HONGKONG C.C.

T. E. Pearce, c Severn	21
W. W. Day, c Hutchison, b Severn	2
P. de Paravicini, c Fincher, b Edmonds	24
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Wittich	21
A. B. Raworth, not out	45
C. Blaker, b Ling	6
R. A. Brand, not out	3
Extras	15

Total (for 5 wickets) 137

Bowling Analysis.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Severn	7	0	37	2
Ling	6	1	15	1
Wittich	8	0	39	1
Edmonds	4	0	24	1

C.R.C. v. CRAIKENGOWER.

This match, played on the C.R.C. ground, on Saturday, resulted in a draw, owing to the visitors turning up late. This was no doubt due to the non-appearance of Oliver, Talfourd, Baines and Athorne and the securing of substitutes. The Military team batted first and Lieutenant Sutherland proceeded to tire out the bowlers by some hard hitting although somewhat loose play, giving many chances—a particularly easy one to Pestonjee at mid-on which however, was dropped. After putting up a total of 97 he played on. In the ordinary way this would have been considered hard luck in view of the fact that he was so close to his century and it being his first appearance for the R.G.A. As it was, however, he should have been caught

MANY men, although well equipped with every

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, November 16th. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution urging the Government, in view of the abnormally high cost of silver and the shortage of copper coins, to withdraw from circulation all coins of higher value than the florin, employing, if necessary, the notes to augment the reduced number of silver coins remaining in circulation, and use nickel instead of silver for all new coins required in the future to represent values between a penny and a shilling.

HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, November 16th. A telegram from Budapest states that the Supreme Council has sent an ultimatum to the Premier, M. Friedrich, to form a Coalition Cabinet within 48 hours or retire.

RUMANIA.

PARIS, November 16th. The Supreme Council has decided that the Rumanian reply is unsatisfactory. Although most courteous, it is extremely evasive. The Rumanians are willing to retire to Thessalonica in respect of the original Armistice frontiers. They also decline to nominate a member to the Inter-Allied Commission to compile the value of the requisitions.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

WASHINGTON, November 16th. The Prince of Wales, in a speech at an official banquet, referred very sympathetically to the illness of President Wilson, who, he said, was removed far beyond the shores of America.

He dwelt upon the similarity in the sentiments and democratic ideals of the two sister nations forming the British Empire and of the United States. Referring to the identity of aims of the Canadian and United States systems of government, he emphasised that the spirit of harmony in which these nations lived side by side was a living example to the great principles for which the Allies had sacrificed their best in war-time.

WASHINGTON, November 16th. The Prince of Wales called at White House to-day and had a conversation with Mrs. and Miss Wilson. He expects to see President Wilson on November 17th. Addressing the National Press Club, the Prince expressed the American people's interest in the American people and expressed his pleasure at visiting the United States, particularly after meeting the American forces in Europe and realising America's efforts during the war.

ARMISTICE DAY IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, November 16th. Armistice Day was generally observed in the United States. The Prince of Wales's train, en route for Washington, halted near Baltimore for two minutes. The Prince and his Staff standing at attention.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, November 16th. In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster said that the cost of the British forces in France and Flanders had been £24,000,000 and not £24,000,000, as previously stated.

BULGARIA.

PARIS, November 16th. Bulgaria has notified the Supreme Council of her readiness to sign the Peace Treaty. It is expected that the ceremony will be arranged for next week. The Bulgarian Premier, M. Stamboulski, has left Sofia for Paris.

PEACE DELEGATIONS TO LEAVE FRANCE.

PARIS, November 16th. The British and American delegations at the Peace Conference have notified their intention to leave France early in December.

LETTS' IMPORTANT VICTORY.

COPENHAGEN, November 16th. The Letts have gained an important victory over Colonel Bernhardt's forces and have occupied all the suburbs of Riga. They have transferred their entire front to the left bank of the Dvina.

GENERAL SEELY'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, November 16th. Lobbyists state that Brigadier-General Seely's resignation was due to friction with the Cabinet on the subject of cutting down the Air Force Estimates and the re-organisation of relations with the Army Air Force.

The Times says that General Seely crosses the floor and explains the reasons for the resignation from the front Opposition bench. In the House of Commons, Brigadier-General Seely explained that his resignation was not the result of a hasty decision. It was due to the unworkableness of the system of dual control whereby he, instead of the Secretary for War, was also the Secretary for the Air—presided over the Air Council, although the only man who could preside at the Council effectively was the Air Minister. He emphasised that no personal question was involved, but the whole thing was impossible. The War Office and the Air Ministry were each whole-time jobs. The present system involved inefficiency, delay and waste. It excluded the Admiralty and made the Air Ministry an annex of the War Office which would be inimical to the country, meant waste of commercial possibilities, and neglect the new powers which the air had given us. Mr. Bonar Law regretted his resignation, which, he said, was due to a difference of opinion with the Government. He promised a discussion of the whole subject, if the House desired it.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

IT may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Rain Eater is not beyond anyone's power, and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for almost anything. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICAN LABOUR TROUBLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 16th. The miners' representatives have accepted the Secretary of Labour's invitation to confer with the employers in view of negotiating a wage agreement. An official communiqué issued by the International Labour Conference at Washington states that the general discussion of the application of the principle of an eight hour day or a 48 hour week has been completed and the amended draft referred to a Committee of 15, composed of five representatives each of the Government, employers' and workers' groups, which has been given general authority over the whole subject.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 16th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that the British casualties in Russia since the beginning of the campaign totalled 576, including 181 killed.

ANOTHER COMMISSION.

LONDON, November 16th. Lord Milner has appointed a Committee to consider whether the staff of the Agricultural Departments in the Colonial Services are adequate, and, if necessary, to recommend increases of staff. The Committee will also consider whether the rates of salary offered to the agricultural staff are adequate and make recommendations for recruiting agricultural staffs for the Colonies.

SIR EDMUND ALLENBY.

CAIRO, November 16th. Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby has arrived here.

RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

LONDON, November 16th. The Rajah and Rane of Sarawak have sailed from Liverpool for Sarawak.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 16th. The death has occurred of Earl Brassey, as the result of a motor accident. The Times' Paris correspondent announced the death of M. de Lanesman, ex-Governor of Indo-China.

THE EAST COMMERCIAL MISSION.

LONDON, November 16th. A deputation, representing the Manchester and the Blackburn Chambers of Commerce, was received by Sir Hamar Greenwood and urged the adoption of the proposal to send a commercial mission to the Far East. The question was amicably discussed informally, and, as a result of the conversation, further developments may be expected shortly. Apparently, Sir Hamar Greenwood strongly favours the mission.

CHINA'S PLACE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, November 16th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lunn asked what was the exact position of China under the Peace Treaty, whether China, which was named in the Covenant as an original member of the League of Nations, would take its place at the first meeting of the League, and if not, what were the reasons for China's withdrawal. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth replied that China, having refused to sign the Treaty of Peace with Germany, cannot take any benefit or incur any obligations thereunder, but if the Chinese Government ratify in due course the Treaty of Peace with Austria, which was signed by her delegates on September 10th, and where, in the Covenant of the League of Nations, in the same terms as in the German Treaty, the Chinese representatives will be entitled to participate in the first meeting or assembly of the League, China was not represented on the Council of the League.

LOAN TO CHINA.

LONDON, November 16th. The Times' New York correspondent states on high authority that the bankers connected with the Four Power Consortium believe that it is inadvisable to make a loan to China until the United States Treasury has led the way with an advance to the Chinese Government of twenty-five to thirty million dollars to enable China to demobilise her army. The attitude of the Government towards a Treasury loan is not clear. It probably no new legislation will be necessary, because ample reserve still remains of the amount authorised by the Congress for advances to nations warring against Germany.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, November 16th. On November 16th, the value of the franc and the Italian lira fell to the lowest point touched during the war. It is believed that this was largely due to speculation and to the American Exchange, also, being adverse. The decline of prices on the Stock Exchange was accompanied by rumours of a further rise in the Bank rate, but financial writers declare that this is most improbable.

New York, November 16th. A rise of money to twenty-five, the highest since the panic of 1907, caused a severe break towards the end of an exciting day, during which there was demoralisation of foreign Exchange, also an influx of the English, French, and Italian Exchange. In the recorded low rates, sterling is quoted at only 4.12 dollars for demand. Leading shares recorded the extreme declines of from five to almost thirty points.

LONDON, November 16th. The rise in the cash price of silver to 68.1d. yesterday was due to the demands from China. It is pointed out that the rise in the forward price to 87d. means that it is worth while for dealers to take steps to encourage the melting down of coin and plate in order to fill their orders. It appears that the melting down of plate has already begun.

UNION CHURCH.

SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

YESTERDAY MORNING'S SERMON.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald preached the first of the special services in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of Union Church, yesterday morning, to a large congregation which included His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Commodore Gurner, and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

The interior of the Church was suitably decorated and the service was most impressive.

The preacher took for his text—"Your fathers, where are they?" and the prophets, do they live for ever? (Zechariah c. I. v. 5). "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever." (Heb. c. 13. v. 8). He said:—In the little English churchyard at Macao is the grave of Dr. Robert Morrison, the last-maker's apprentice who did not stick to his last but became the pioneer Protestant Missionary to China. The spot is a place of pious pilgrimage to such as reverence the heroes of the faith, for Morrison had the heart of a hero, and prayed to be sent where difficulties were, to all human appearance, insurmountable. He had his wish when the London Missionary Society sent him to Canton, alone, and seemingly on an almost forlorn hope. That was in 1807, when no British subject, with the single exception of Sir G. F. Staunton, was believed to have any acquaintance with the Chinese language, and the natives were jealous of any foreigner acquiring their speech. For years Morrison had to lead a furtive existence in Canton, or, not less so in Macao, sometimes for days without necessary food, his teachers and servants being compelled to leave him. It was made a capital crime to print his translations or teach what they contained, but, in spite of all, he succeeded in producing a grammar, catechism, translation of the whole Bible, and, finally, a Chinese dictionary, which the East India Company produced in Calcutta. After a few years Morrison had the help of a like-minded colleague, Wm. Milne. He, being refused permission to settle in China or even Macao, worked among the Chinese settlements in the East Indies, centring at Amboyna, where was established an institution, on which Morrison had set his heart, viz., an Anglo-Chinese school. A vast amount of press work was also carried on, books and periodicals being circulated in Chinese both on religious and general subjects. Dr. Milne died after only nine years' work, but in that brief time he linked his name imperishably with the history of Christian influence in China.

In 1834 Morrison himself passed away. His life of extraordinary devotion had laid Western knowledge open to China in its own tongue, and six years later arrived the man who, in turn, was to open the treasures of Chinese literature to the West. That was James Legge, who began his long career in charge of the college in Malacca and closed it as the first Professor of Chinese at Oxford, having, in the course of it, carried on abundant missionary labours, mastered Chinese as it had not been mastered before, produced the monumental version which is still the standard European edition of the Confucian classics, and, incidentally, founded this Union Church in Hongkong and ministered to it for quarter of a century. Like Dr. Milne, his predecessor, Legge came from the Congregational Church at Huntly in Aberdeenshire. His fellow-townsmen called him "Chinese Legge," and were justly proud of him. Among my earliest recollections is that of a framed engraving in the house of an uncle in that little town, representing Legge and his Chinese students, all of them looking like learned Professors, in their long robes, hatted, pig-tailed, serious of aspect. At this I used to gaze in childish fascination, with dreams of Far Cathay which come nearer to realisation at this moment than most early imaginings. I trust the circumstances will excuse the personal reference.

Hongkong became a British possession in 1841, and two years later, or perhaps less, the Malacca mission was transferred here on account of the greater proximity to China. Its first institution was, I believe, a hospital under Dr. Benjamin Hobson, a devoted physician and evangelist, a work which is continued in the Alice Memorial group of hospitals to-day. A few months later came the College, which remained for some years the main part of Mr. Legge's work. From the first the members of the mission held meetings open to others of the European community. This led, in the most natural way, to the building of the first Union Chapel. The Government Blue Book gives the date as 1844, and that, confirmed by our own records, fixes the present as the 75th year during which the Church has had a local habitation and the name it still is known by. The next date of a Church foundation in the Colony given in the Blue Book is 1847, which would seem to show that this Church is the oldest in the Colony. Who may have been absolutely the first to offer a prayer or sing a hymn on this island no one knows. Doubtless, the army or navy brought chaplains here, and services must have been held at Stanley or elsewhere. It may also be taken for certain that other meetings for worship were held here or there. But the churches in the Colony as we know them to-day must be presumed to date from the time the Government record assigns them—the point is one of sentimental interest rather than material importance, and if we have, naturally, mentioned it at the time it is by no means as casting any sort of reflection on any of our neighbours. I need not follow in detail the story of those early years. It is given in the history which has been issued, and outlined in the press. But this occasion should not pass without some recognition of the faith and fine feeling of the fathers as seen in the Catholic foundation on which they established the work, free from denominational bias and in the interests of evangelical truth in the broadest sense. To-day this would scarcely be remarkable. Union is in the air; in many places it has come to solid earth, and, in certain others, it still yet not unhelpful, in search of a safe alighting place, upon uncertain wings.

It was otherwise in 1848, the every year of the great disruption of the Scottish Church, which shook that country to its roots, with echoes, says the historian, which reverberated around the civilised world. Many, possibly most, of the first members of this church were Scots and Presbyterians, and among the other evangelical bodies also doctrinal and administrative differences counted for more than they do now. Yet here the fathers were able, in a reasonable and tolerant spirit, to let these distinctions lapse, and stand together on broad common ground whilst leaving to all full liberty of private preference. From that day onward this good spirit has prevailed without interruption. The records of the church indicate considerable fluctuations in strength and prosperity, but these never arose from internal dissension. After the withdrawal of Dr. Legge's fostering care and the retirement of Mr. Lamont, his first successor, a period of no small discouragement seems to have been entered upon. At one time, without a minister or any immediate prospect of one, the Sunday services had actually to be intermitted for a couple of months. The fact appears to be that there was not enough enthusiasm in the Colony at that time to maintain a church on a self-supporting basis, and we can imagine the soreness of heart with which the responsible few announced their inability to carry on. But the London mission and its able agents came once more to the rescue, and from that time the story on the whole has been one of progress, acknowledged to-day by many grateful hearts. At no time has the church had the Government Treasury behind it; at no time has some munificent individual carried it on his shoulders, though it has had many generous helpers. But the enterprise and charity in which the fathers initiated the work have been justified by events, and as we recall their efforts and their often discouragements we can but pray to be worthy to enter into their labours.

If no sectarian line was drawn here neither was any distinction of race or nationality set up. Our trust deed specifies that services may be conducted both in the English and the Chinese languages, and up to 1899 a Chinese congregation did meet in the Church on Sunday afternoons. By that date, however, the Chinese congregation had become strong enough to build its own commodious church in Hollywood Road. That is occupied to-day by an overflowing congregation, which not only is entirely independent and self-supporting, but is responsible also for the maintenance of a great deal of evangelistic work, such as the harbour mission, a church in Macao, and, in conjunction with ourselves here, the extending mission work at nine or ten stations in the New Territory and the Islands. It is good news that the Hollywood Road church is finding it necessary to contemplate putting up a still larger meeting place; and we cannot let this occasion pass without offering sincere congratulations to our neighbours as they go from strength to strength.

In this church, I may add, we generally have a few Chinese members to whom worship in English is congenial; the building is used occasionally for the solemnisation of marriages, and, if need arose, would be freely available for other purposes, as is but fitting, in a church whose origin is so intimately connected with the first effort to bring the evangelical faith within the knowledge of the Chinese race.

Less gratifying is it to refer to the extensive use made of the church by the German community before the war for weddings and special services. We do not regret our past hospitality, and only deplore the grievous happenings which put a sudden end to courtesies of that nature. The last such occasion none of us who were present can, alas,

ever forget. It was on Christmas morning of 1913, when this building was crowded in every corner by a congregation from the crew of the "Saharnhov," which was then in harbour. The carols, led by their own band, ring in one's memory still, and it is a melancholy reflection that ere another Christmas came round the great ship and its whole company lay at the bottom of the sea, after having indicated the like destruction on our own good cruiser "Monmouth," which also had been stationed here, and many of whose company worshipped with us.

The war is won, but the more difficult victories of peace have still to be achieved. There lie before the churches of Jesus Christ, here as elsewhere, the opportunities and responsibilities of a new time. It will not be an easy time—no great period ever is, nor ought one to wish it for, if easy times are perilous to the world at large, they are fatal to the church. In civil and religious spheres alike we are moving toward larger integrations, more comprehensive fellowships, wider alliances, tending in all to that federation of mankind in reason and goodwill which is the law of the future, but, surely, impossible ideal which binds the heart and hopes of well-disposed and thinking citizens of every creed and kind. May the Christian Churches of every order, by whatever name known among men, fulfil their divinely destined office of leading on the path which tends toward that transcendent goal, in a growing unity of the spirit, amid all needed diversity of manifestation! And may this Union Church here in this place, perform its possible and appointed part in that reconciling of men to God, apart from which the hopes of this generation, like many more before it, will be but as the baseless fabric of a dream!

Easy the tasks of the churches never are, but at this time it may not be amiss to remark that they could be better accomplished if the fluid goodwill which many bear toward them were crystallised into definite co-operation. This is so especially, in some respects, in such a place as Hongkong. There is not a church in our Colony which does not deserve more support than it gets from many who reckon in the Homeland to be of its communion.

Men and women come out here with no intention of making this place their home, usually quite the contrary, and where people do not expect to make their homes they are apt to hold church ties but lightly, or not to form them at all. This is an error, and its consequences are more serious to personal character and to family life than was ever anticipated by those who incur them, though often they are not perceived until it is too late to repair the damage.

Ruskin says somewhere that he

made it a rule, however short, might be his stay in any one place, to conduct himself as though he were going to be there always; to refrain from no kind act, to omit no duty, neglect no opportunity, though his sojourn were but temporary. It is a wholesome rule, and it would have been well for many in this place had they made it their rule in church matters.

The point of fairness to the churches themselves I do not care to labour, yet can hardly quite overlook it. People come to these colonial settlements and expect to find churches, maintaining worship and sacraments, ready at call to meet their needs as occasion arises. They would think it strange were there no churches available, yet if all were to treat the churches as many do, the ordinances of the gospel would cease out of the land. If I may be permitted sporting language "this is scarcely cricket," and having said so much for the first time in my seven years here I will leave it. The white community in Hongkong would get much more out of their churches if they put a little more into them—a little more loyalty, enthusiasm, and I will add, justice.

However, it is much more congenial to acknowledge, indeed to proclaim, that in this place not a little of faithful zeal and sincere devotion have been shown in Christ's cause. In this we have stood in a good succession, for there has never failed a line of devout and earnest souls to whom God's Kingdom is a first consideration and who are always eager to extend its sway.

I have been going through the records of these past decades, so far as records exist, and find much that is touching and not a little inspiring in what they tell of the desires and doings of good and devoted men before us.

One entry on August 8, 1849, I should like to quote in closing. It is of a meeting of the "Session," as it was called in Presbyterian phraseology, and the subject of consideration was entitled, "How we may best serve our countrymen in this place." Such is our question still. The church, like its Divine master, is among men as one that serveth. Its one permissible ambition is to be of use. The fathers, having served their generation according to the will of God, have entered into rest. But we believe in the communion of the saints, and know that, in ways we do not and need not comprehend, they in the realm of glory may share in our thanksgiving and hearken to our prayers here to-day, as we come unto Mount Zion, and to the church of the living God, and the general assembly of the Firstborn which are written in heaven, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, that we may consecrate ourselves and our church life to the service.

Explanation.—We accused interesting friend "Exile," modestly. This is the first result. "Even in the depth of night, when the stars are out, we protest. But see what our socialist has to say about it. He turned him Tocco.—B.C.M.]

The J. C. J. L. s. "R" which is expected to arrive in Hongkong this evening, carries with it 323 Portuguese troops from Porto for reinforcement of the M. garrison.

vice, in our own time, of fellow and women, of our own day, that the one all-sufficing Saviour abides the same yesterday, to-day and for ever.

OUR LOCAL POETS.

MODESTY.

Modesty is the Alma Mater of the world. It is the cradle of successful men. Who in life fought and won? Buried. Defeat into oblivion's unknown. Modesty is my success story. With it I'll brave the hardest of my destiny. Unheeding worries and sorrow. That claim to bury my hopes in with dismay. Modesty is the star that illumines thought. In searching for what destiny deals from me. Its resplendent rays will, perchance, be seen. Even in the depth of cave that is the sea. Modesty is my inspirer. My laurel, my gold. I will never go astray from humble fold!

ESAY.

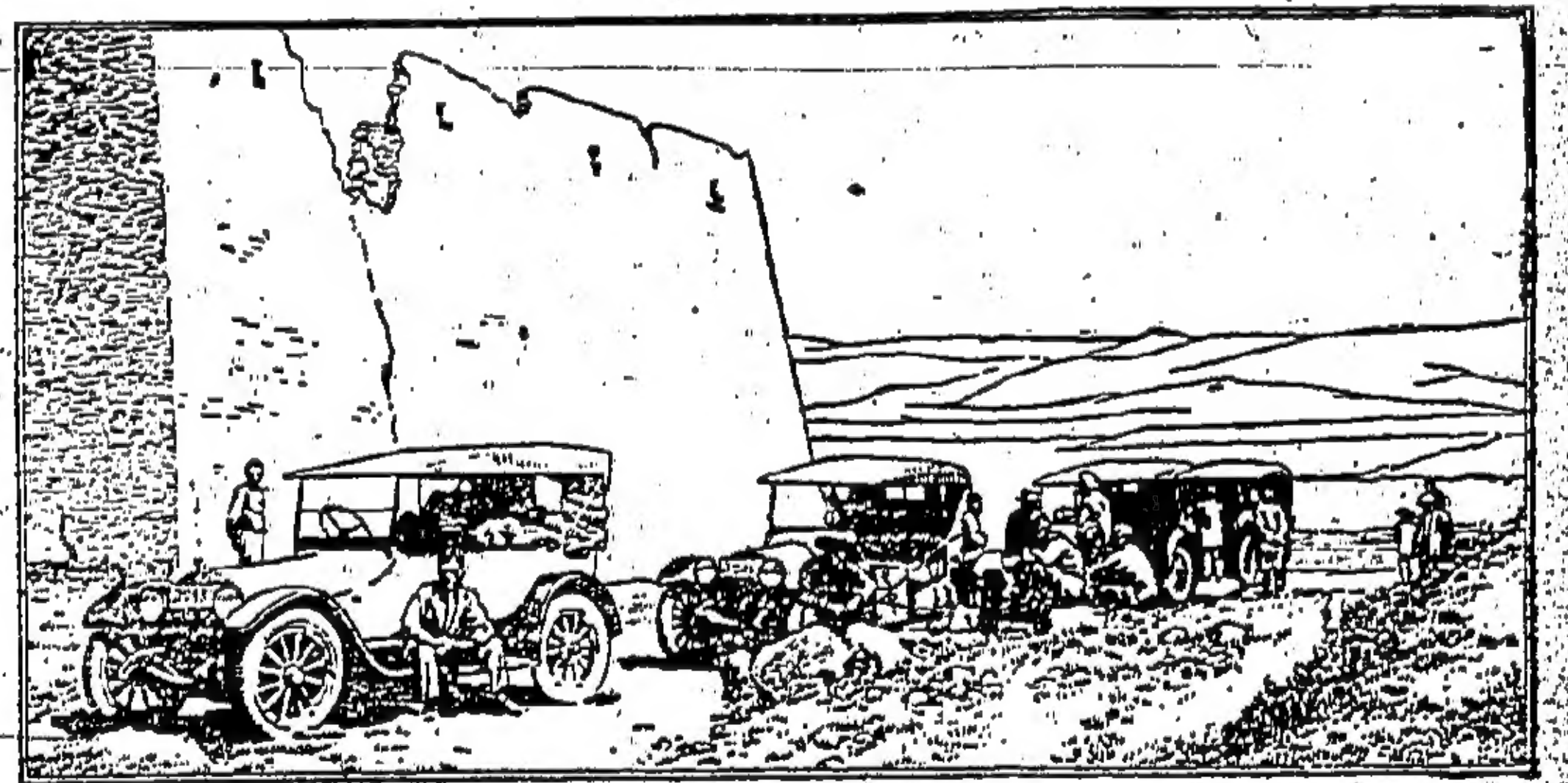
Hongkong, November 15. [Explanation.—We accused interesting friend "Exile," modestly. This is the first result. "Even in the depth of night, when the stars are out, we protest. But see what our socialist has to say about it. He turned him Tocco.—B.C.M.]

"ACCIDENTS" ETC.

A Chinese woman has been at the Government Civil Hospital, lying from injuries as a result of a fall from the floor of a new house, Conduit Road, from a distance of 10 feet. An old man going up the stairs a house in Queen's Road, accidentally fell backwards and down to the ground, receiving severe injuries to his head and He was sent to the hospital. The body of a male aged 35, has been sent to the Kowloon Mortuary. It was found near a tree in Yau-mat.

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vice, in our own time, of fellow and women, of our own day, that the one all-sufficing Saviour abides the same yesterday, to-day and for ever.



"The New Ship of the Desert"

Rocks: little pebbles which work havoc with the soft surface of a motor car tire, and grow boulders too large to drive over and nearly too numerous to drive about. Not a negligently small ones, and others so deep that the differential setting of the back axle frequently hits the road.

Sand: blistering hot, which scorches passengers and tires alike.

All on a road which runs through a dried-up river, elsewhere along smooth plateaus, in still other places up mountain sides so steep that one rises a foot for every three travelled—such are the obstacles to travelling in the great Gobi Desert, in northern China.

For years, back through the centuries, this great glaring expanse of sand, almost devoid of vegetation and human life, has defied the advance of civilization, forming a barrier penetrable only with great effort and cost.

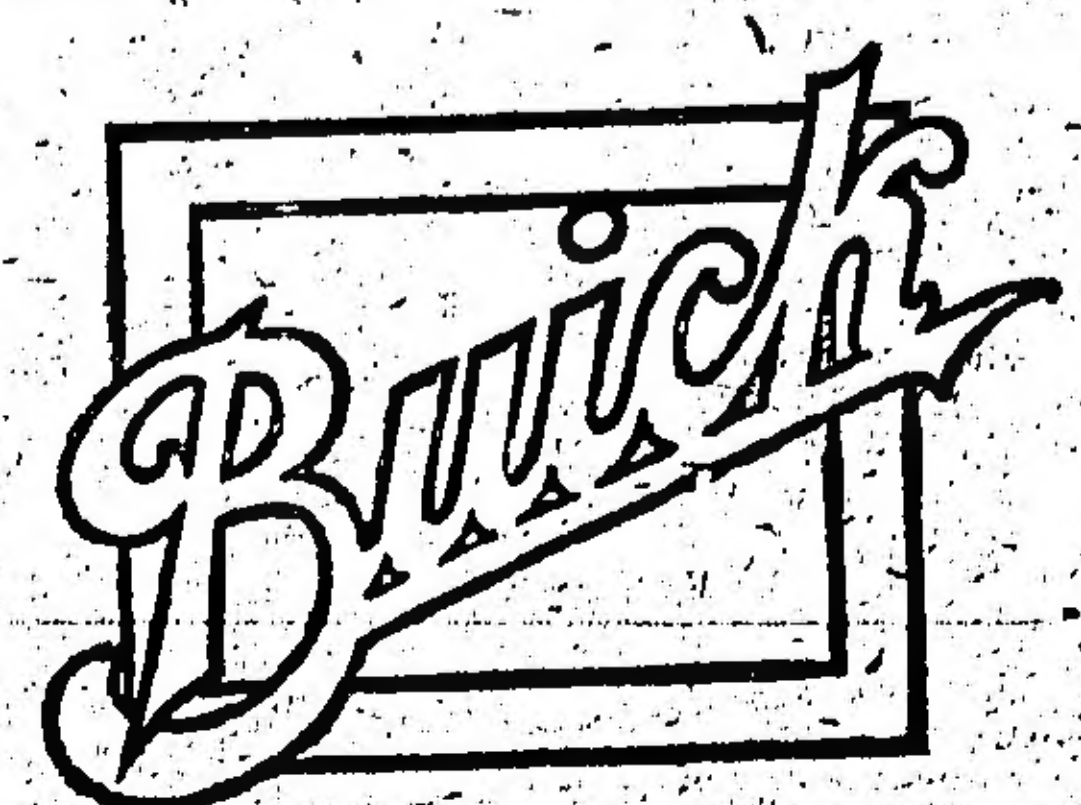
Few have been the adventurous spirits who dared make the thousand mile journey from Peking to Irkutsk, for the tales told of the perils of the trip were too thrilling to tempt any but the most foolhardy. Wandering nomads, with their waddie apparatus and peculiar customs, great herds of antelope, often a thrush-like hard, travelling in long single columns, wolves whose howling broke the stillness of the night, and sudden changes in temperatures from the greatest heat to the most frigid cold all added color to the dreary day journey—and prevented all but the most intrepid of travellers from making it.

But, recently, the Chinese Railway Commission decided to experiment with automobiles as a new means of crossing this great glittering blotch of desert. The results of the first trials are seen in the pictures of cars left stranded along the road, reminders of one of mechanical complications of the bleached human bones which dot the trail.

Difficulties without and were encountered, and constant experimentation was necessary before a car was found to successfully dispense the picturesque camel. It was a long and discouraging task, but when this outlook was met head-on, a car was found capable of performing the difficult task. Now, after ages, a camel of modern standards has been found, and already it has been appropriately titled

"The New Ship of the Desert"

Exile - - Garage.



Des Vaux Road

NOTICES.

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I say



KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

MR. CHURCHILL.

STATEMENT IN FULL.

The Secretary of the War Office has been directed by Mr. Churchill to publish the following note—

During the three weeks that have passed since Parliament rose many rumours and statements have appeared in the newspapers about the military position in North Russia. A full account of the policy of the British Government was given to the House of Commons on July 29 by the Secretary of State for War on behalf of the Cabinet. This policy was accepted by the House practically without challenge. It is being steadily and punctually executed, and the decisions on which it was based are irrevocable.

General Lord Rawlinson has been placed in supreme command of the British forces, both in the Archangel and Murmansk regions and he has been supplied with everything that he has asked for and has been accorded the fullest discretionary power as to the time and method of evacuation. There is no reason to suppose that he will not succeed in his task, and succeed at an early date.

At the same time the peculiar difficulty of the operation of withdrawal must be realised. The Russian National forces both at Archangel and Murmansk are much more numerous than the British. The forces of the enemy on these fronts may well be equal to the British and National Russians combined.

The attitude of the National Russians, as well as that of the civil population, must inevitably be affected by the impending British withdrawal and by the fact that after we are gone they will be left to continue the struggle alone. Thus the task of extricating the British troops while doing the least possible injury to the chances of the Russian National forces is one of great complexity.

Further, His Majesty's Government have considered that it is their duty to offer means of refuge to all those Russians who, having compromised themselves by helping us since we landed in North Russia, might now otherwise find themselves exposed to Bolshevik vengeance. Considerable numbers of persons, including women and children, in addition to the British troops, have therefore to be evacuated by sea. Yet all the time the front has to be maintained largely by Russian troops against an enemy who is well informed of all that is taking place.

The simple process advocated by a certain class of persons of marching the British troops into their transports and sailing away under cover of the guns of the warships would result in a series of episodes which would be dishonourable to the British name.

The military authorities have always insisted that the British troops could not be withdrawn except by certain offensive operations of limited scope in order to disengage the front. Ample strength, freedom of action, cool and firm leading, patient and skilful dispositions, are required. There is every reason to believe that they will not be lacking. To add to the difficulties of such an operation in its most critical phase by inspiring the enemy or disheartening the National Russian forces or by spreading reports calculated to cause despondency and alarm among our own troops is wrong and unpatriotic. In a military officer such conduct is a grave offence.

COL. SHERWOOD-KELLY.
In this connection attention must be drawn particularly to the statements which have been published purporting to emanate from Lieut. Colonel Sherwood-Kelly. This officer was on August 16 removed from the command of his battalion at Archangel and sent back to England by Lord Rawlinson for a serious offence under the Army Act. Lord Rawlinson has reported that he refrained from trying him by court-martial only on account of his gallant fighting record. He is now alleged to have committed an offence of a different character against the King's Regulations, in regard to which disciplinary action must take its course.

No statement can be made at the present time in regard to impending military events, and none is needed beyond the perfectly clear and definite assurances already given to Parliament and repeated above. But with regard to the past, it may be worth while to emphasise what has already been stated in the House of Commons.

The decision to evacuate Archangel and Murmansk was come to by His Majesty's Government in February last upon the advice of the General Staff as laid before the Cabinet by the Secretary of State for War. Ample notice was given to the Russian authorities of this intention, and they were encouraged and aided to take every possible step by raising and equipping troops to make themselves self-supporting.

It was also decided that in the event of these Russian efforts failing means of refuge should be offered to all who had reason to fear being left behind on shore. The British General Staff have always foreseen the difficulties and anxieties which would attend the actual process of withdrawal. These difficulties and anxieties would necessarily be doubled and redoubled if the local Russian

LIEUT. COLONEL DREYFUS.

A striking instance of the capriciousness of fate occurred at the Invalides, when Lieut. Colonel Dreyfus, the former prisoner of Devil's Island, was publicly decorated with the insignia of an officer of the Legion of Honour. Some five and twenty years ago Captain Dreyfus, as he then was, was convicted by court-martial of the crime of betraying his country by the sale of confidential documents. In addition to being transported he was publicly degraded in the presence of a large number of his comrades of the French army, and his epaulettes and other military insignia were torn from his uniform. The controversy as to his guilt or innocence tore France in half, and that its effects have not yet entirely passed away is evident from the fact that all reference to the final testimony to the rehabilitation of this Jewish officer is avoided by nearly every Paris newspaper.

forces could not in the meanwhile be rendered sufficiently strong and self-reliant to maintain themselves after the British had left.

GEN. IRONSIDE'S PLAN.

Therefore, when in May the advance of Admiral Kolchak's armies from Siberia offered the hope, and even the prospect, that he would be able to effect a junction between his northernmost army and the North Russian troops, General Ironside was instructed to prepare a plan for facilitating this junction. This plan was approved by the Cabinet. Had it been possible to carry it into effect, the British forces could have left North Russia without risk or difficulty and without anxiety as to the fate of the North Russian Government and Army. There would then have been no necessity for the British and French Governments to send the additional reinforcements which are now on the spot.

That this plan never materialised was certainly not the fault of the British, who stood ready to do their part with adequate forces—namely, to advance along the Dvina to Kholm, destroying the enemy's fortifications there. But Admiral Kolchak's armies, so far from advancing, have retired hundreds of miles eastward, and no hope of effecting a junction with him before the winter remains. The Government were therefore forced to face again the difficult and painful alternative, which they had not shrunk from at the beginning of the year, but which they later had some hopes might be avoided, at any rate in its most anxious form.

It is not proposed to issue any further statement of policy during the progress of the operations, but at their close, and when it is certain that the lives of British soldiers will not be endangered by publicity, or the interests of the National Russians prejudiced, a full account of the measures taken and the military reasons for them will be prepared by the General Staff and presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State.

Another crop of rumours and reports has grown up about the various anti-Bolshevik forces in the Baltic States and on the Petrograd front. The main authority for all these is to be found in the Bolshevik wireless, through which elaborate accounts of a combined advance by 14 nations, organised by Great Britain have been given to the world. Other reports have come from persons in the Baltic States, who hoped that something like this might be done, and with whom the wish was father to the thought.

"FOR THE ALLIES IN CONCERT."
It is not for us to clear up the doubts of the Bolshevik enemy at the expense of the little States and struggling Russian forces who are maintaining themselves in this theatre, more especially as their fortunes have an indirect bearing upon our own problem at Archangel. It must, however, be repeated, first, that no British troops are employed or have ever been employed in this theatre, and secondly, that His Majesty's Government have always sedulously refused to accept any responsibility for the success or failure of any military operations there.

We have given a certain supply of arms and munitions and such advice and assistance as we had a right to give, on the clear understanding that we could not involve ourselves in that quarter. And, of course, the British Navy, with its superb efficiency, has prevented the Bolshevik fleet from raiding the Baltic ports.

In this quarter there are two different sets of dangers which threaten in a far-reaching manner the interests not only of Great Britain but of the victorious Allies. The first is the overrunning of these small States by the Bolsheviks and their consequent reduction to anarchy and ruin. The second is the rescue of these small States from this danger by the Germans and the consequent establishment of Germany as the predominant influence in the Baltic and ultimately over Russia.

NEEDS OF THE WORLD'S MARKET.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.

Although sheer necessity has compelled many Australian purchases of electrical machinery and apparatus from the United States during the last two or three years, it cannot be said that the British manufacturers' position in respect of these lines has been seriously assailed. In certain of the smaller appliances, fittings, etc., and also the simpler forms of electrical wires and cables, competition from Japan has been, and is, further competition is growing up through the manufacture within the Commonwealth itself of some similar lines. It may, however, be a very long time before the Commonwealth will become a manufacturer of any large electrical plant.

The main reason why Great Britain has maintained its position in the Australian market as a supplier of electrical goods is that Australian practice follows that of the United States rather than that of the United States. Furthermore, the valuable experience possessed by the latter country in hydro-electric installations is of little avail in Australia, the Tasmanian water-power schemes being the only considerable ones in the Commonwealth. Nevertheless there is little doubt that in Australia, as in many other countries, it is to the United States that prospective purchasers of electrical plant are looking when any question of the installation of a high-voltage system enters. Our manufacturers should therefore use every possible endeavour to convince such purchasers of their capacity to fulfil the most exacting requirements and should make the most of such experience of high voltage equipment as they either have gained themselves or have at their disposal. The points to remember with regard to the prime motive power in Australia is that hydraulic force is unavailable, fuel oil is dear, coal is expensive and, at times almost unobtainable at any great distance from port or pit. This statement of the general position as regards fuel needs to be qualified by a reference to the projects in Victoria for utilizing the large deposits of brown coal and also certain water powers. Which ever of the two schemes proves more feasible, the fact remains that the State expects to need within two years 163,000,000 units of power and in 1925 more than double that amount, as compared with 72,000,000 units generated in 1917. This increased demand takes into account the electrification of the Melbourne tramways as well as general consumption.

TURBINES AND ENGINES.

For power stations of medium capacity and over steam turbines are, generally used. Otherwise high-speed steam engines are the driving force, with producer gas engines coming next. The British steam engine has a splendid reputation. Owing to the comparatively low cost of wood, it is often the custom to use this fuel with such gas producers and gas engines. If the Diesel type of engine is to obtain anything in the way of a footing it will not be before more regular supplies of oil, say, from Borneo or Sumatra, have been brought to the Australian market. With small installations direct current 220 to 440 volt three-wire system is usual. For alternating current work 50 cycles is the standard periodicity.

From the remarks made above relative to the most available descriptions of fuel in Australia, it will be seen that the demand for the small country house lighting set or the small power farm set is governed by that factor. Until oil is cheaper the petrol electric set will not be in great demand.

The directions in which United States electrical engineers are most likely to improve their footing in the Australian market are switchgear and transmission line equipment. Makers, might well look carefully into the competition which they are meeting in these lines and make greater efforts to overcome it.

As regards telephone and telegraph apparatus, British manufacturers ought to make a bid for securing the contracts for all such equipment as is purchased abroad because all the systems in Australia are owned by the Government, and British manufacturers are generally given preference. Automatic telephone equipment is gradually replacing all other. For telegraphs British standards are followed.

GROWING LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

It is noteworthy, however, that the Electric Supply Committee of the Melbourne City Council recently announced that for the first time it had been possible to purchase Australian-made copper cables. The committee recommended the acceptance of the tender of an Australian company, whose works

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

NOVEMBER 11th 1919.

Butcher Meat.		Poultry.	
Beef, Strick—Mal Lang Pa	lb. 23	Chicken—Kai Tai	lb. 36
Pigme Chai	20	Capon, Small—Sin Kai	30
Quorn—Ham Ngan Yak	23	Capon, Large—Sin Kai	32
Roast—Shiu	20	Duck—Ap	24
Breast—Ngan Nam	18	Doves—Pan Kau	13
Soup—Ngan Yuk	13	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (cooking) per doz.	22
Steak—Ngan Yuk Pa	20	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	26
Steak, Strick—Ngan Lau	23	Fowls, Canton—Kai	38
Sausages—Ngan Cheung	26	Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	28
Salmon's Baiting—Ngan Lo per set	10	Geese—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	30	Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	30
Triceps, corned—Ham Ngan Li	20	Holchow—Hoi Hui Pak Kap	each 32
Head—Ngan Tai	each 1.00	Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
Heart—Ngan Sam	lb. 13	Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na	55
Hump, Salt—Ngan Yu	20	Snipe—Sha Yau	each 24
Feet—Ngan Seak	each 10	Pheasant—Shan Kai	1.15
Kidneys—Ngan Yu	10	Quail—On Chun	1.15
Tail—Ngan Mei	20	Partridges—Che Ka	60
Liver—Ngan Kon	lb. 13		
Tripe (undressed)—Ngan To	lb. 8		
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngan-bai	each 1.10		
Butter—Kau	each 30		
Mutton Chop—Yang Fai Kwai	lb. 30		
Leg—Yang Fai	30		
Shoulder—Yang Shan	38		
Saddle—Yang On Yuk	30		
Pig's Chittlings—Che Cheung	25		
Bacon—Che No	per set 8		
Feet—Che Kerk	15		
Fry—Che Chap	15		
Head—Che Tai	13		
Heart—Che Sam	each 9		
Kidneys—Che Yiu	each 8		
Liver—Che Kon	lb. 25		
Port Chop—Che Fai Kwai	25		
Leg—Che Fai	25		
Loin—Che Hui Yau	24		
Wah or Lead—Che Yau	24		
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yang			
Tail—Kau	each 70		
Heart—Yang Sam	each 8		
Kidneys—Yang Yiu	each 12		
Liver—Yang Kon	lb. 30		
Sucking Pig, to order—Che Tai	24		
Seal, Seal—Shang Ngan Yau	30		
Mutton—Shang Yang Yau	30		
Veal—Ngan Tai Yuk	30		
Sausages—Ngan Tai Cheung	No. 1... lb. 20		
Fish.		Vegetables, &c.	
Sardel—Ka Yu	lb. 22	Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	each 8
Bream—Pin Yu	30	Beans, Sprout—Nga Tai	lb. 6
Canton Fresh Water Fish—		Long—Fai Kok	10
Hoi Sin Yu	22	Beet Root—Hung Tai Tai	each 7
Carp—Li Yu	24	Blister Squash—Fa Kwa	7
Catfish—Chik Yu	24	Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwai	8
Codfish—Mun Yu	20	Red—Hung Kee	8
Crook—Hal	20	Cabbage Chinese, (common)—	
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	18	Kai Tai	4
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	18	(Shanghai)—Ye Tai	10
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	18	Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shui	6
Dog Fish—Tik To Shu	18	Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tai Fa	each 6
Eel, Conger—Hoi Man	22	(Medium)—	
Fresh water—Tam Shui Yu	28	(Small)—	
Yellow—Wong Sin	22	Carrots—Kau Shui	lb. 7
Frog—Tin Kai	28	Celery Chinese—Tong Kan Tai	10
Grouper—Shok Pan	45	Chilies, Dried—Kau Lai Chiu	24
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16	Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
Herring—Tao Pak	20	Green—Ching Lai Chiu	10
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kai	20	Curry Stiff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20	Cornucopia—Ching Kwa	each 2
Loach—Wa Yu	28	Cassia—Sun Tai	lb. 6
Lokeben—Lung Ha	28	Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kung	8
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20	Ginger, old—Lo Kung	8
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	28	Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kai	12
Mullet—Tui Yu	20	Indian Corn—Shuk Mai	each 6
Oysters—Shang Ho	28	Lettuces—Yang Shing Tai	lb. 6
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	18	Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 8
Perch—Tan Lo	24	Mandarin—Kwai	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	16	Lam Ma Tai	8
Plaice—Fan Yu	20	Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tai Ko	lb. 15
Pomfret, Black—Pak Cheung	28	Onions, Bore—Yang Chung Tai	lb. 12
Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung	28	Onions, Green—Shang Chung	lb. 4
Prawns—Ming Ha	45	Onions, Shanghai—Sheng-hei	
Rock Fish—Shok Kan Kung	24	Chung Tai	8
Salmon—Ma Yu	45	Parsley—Kau Tai	15
Shark—Sha Yu	10	Peas, Green—Yau Shui	lb. 5
Shrimp—Po Yu	20	Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	5
Skimp—Ha	22	Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	5
Snapper—Lap Yu	22	Shallots—Kung Chong Tai	5
Sole—Tai Shu Yu	24	Sprouts—Yin Tai	4
Tuna—Wan Yu	22	Tomatatoes—Fan Ka	6
Turbot—Zoo Hau Yu	28	Taro—Wa Tai	6
Turtle, small, fresh water—		Turnips, Pencil, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
Konk Yu	50	Vegetable Marrow—Tai Kwai	6
		Water Cress—Fai Yung Tai	8
		Lily root—Lin Ngan	5
		Yams—Tai Shu	5

are at Port Kembla, N.S.W., for the supply of 16 tons of assorted gauges, at the price of £2,272 13s. 4d. It was stated that the Australian tender was 9 per cent. higher than a British tender, 7 per cent. higher than a United States one, 14 per cent. higher than a Canadian, and 15 per cent. higher than a Japanese tender.

The first electrical goods made in the Commonwealth consisted of lighting fittings of ordinary types, insulators, insulator pins, and radiators. Under the protective tariff by which the Commonwealth Government encourages local industries, and aided also by conditions arising from the war, the manufacture of the many additional lines of a similar nature has now been embarked on—*The Times*.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. This will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A SELFISH TRICK.

The Tsingkiang correspondent of the N. C. Daily News writes on November 1:—The Grand Canal has had a temporary dam put up across it at Yangkiuchang, a town five miles north of here. As a result there is practically no water south of it and a very serious state of affairs exists, as the canal bed has been left full of boats stuck in the mud. It seems almost inconceivable that such a thing should have happened but it is rumoured here that some people living on the "Salt Canal" have paid a large sum to the official at the Customs office south of us and he has permitted it. The Chinese are justly indignant but seem helpless to find a solution. The water has been deflected into the "Salt Canal" and will probably be turned back before long, but the fact that such an outrage has been permitted and even given countenance does not argue well for the future. The love of money certainly causes a multitude of outrages and injustices in this country.

Spend your Evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Launch.

WHAT THE HANDS TELL

The size, shape and texture of the hands have been regarded from very distant times as highly indicative of character. From the hands also it is possible to form a substantially accurate opinion as to their possessor's health.

For instance cold clammy hands prove poor blood and defective circulation, and tremble or unsteadiness of the hands is a certain sign of debilitated nerves. Both indicate clearly that the blood lacks richness and those red corpuscles so necessary to feed the over-worked nervous system.

If your character as told by your hands interests you, surely the much more reliable evidence the hands give as to your health should not be ignored. For to do so is but to court disaster, and the development of the trouble they indicate into worse stages.

For all ailments due to vitiated weak blood and run-down nerves there never has been a remedy so universally successful as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills during over a quarter of a century's popularity have come to be acknowledged as the greatest and surest blood builders known to medical science. On the least indication of Anemia, Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Lassitude, Indigestion, or lack of tone, get a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and watch the encouraging quick change in your condition. They can be obtained everywhere, and direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8.—, post free.

A FAVOURITE RUB DOWN.

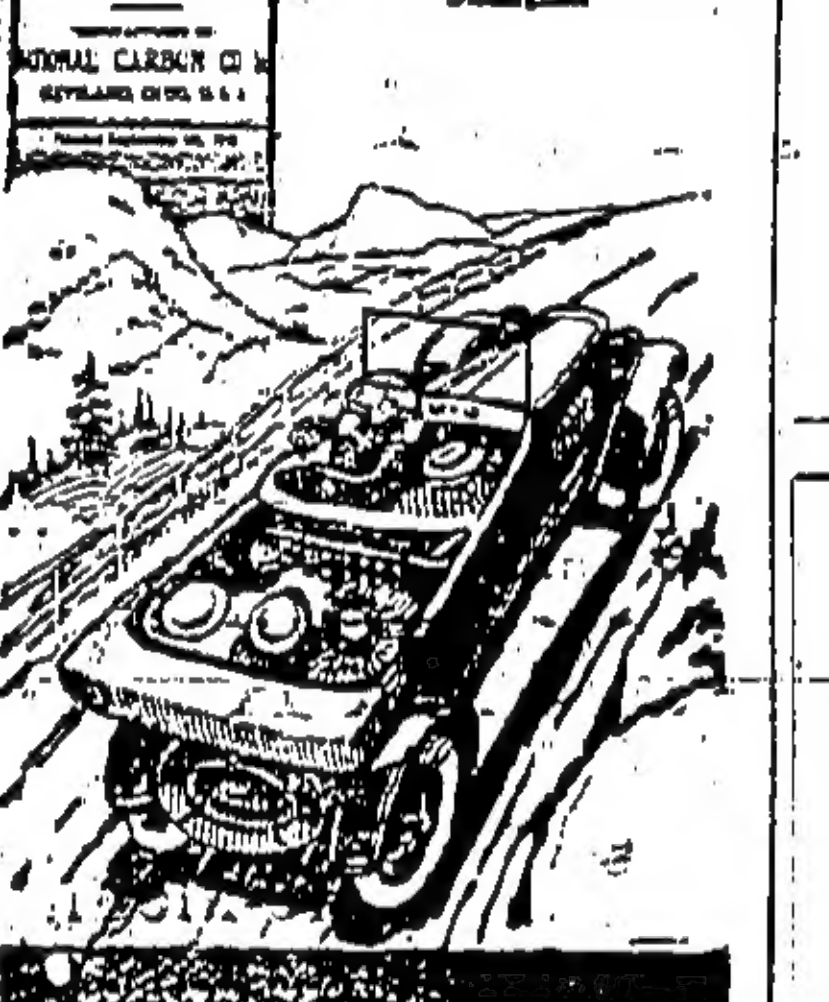
THE golfer, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Columbia Dry Batteries

Strength and Reliability

One of the most important factors in battery life is the quality of the materials used. Columbia Dry Batteries are made from the finest materials and are designed for long life and reliability. They are available in a variety of sizes and types to suit your needs.

The Columbia Dry Battery is a standard of excellence. It is built to last and to perform reliably under all conditions. For more information, contact your local dealer or write to Columbia Battery Co., 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.



HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 17th NOVEMBER, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

IT A.M.

Banking Exchange 4/8 T. T.	
Hongkong Bank	9800 s.
China Insurance	9430 s.
North China Ins.	T. 300 s.
Union Ins.	9125 s.
Yangtze Ins.	9580 s.
Far Eastern Ins.	T. 23 n.
China Fire Ins.	9138 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	9345 s.
Shanghai	
Donghai	924 n.
H.K. Steamboat	923 s.
Indo-China (Prod.)	920 b.
Do. (Oil)	930 b.
Shell Transport	9500/- b.
Star Ferries	932 s.
Rubber	
China Rubber	9191 n.
Malayan Rubber	944 n.
Minerals	
Kailan Mining Adm.	90/- b.
Langkat	T. 19 s.
Shanghai Loans	
Shanghai Exploration	T. 250 n.
Bank	9210 n.
Tromch Mines	95/- b.
Ural Caspian	96/- b.

China Sugars	9191 n.
Malayan Sugars	944 n.
Minerals	
Kailan Mining Adm.	90/- b.
Langkat	T. 19 s.
Shanghai Loans	
Shanghai Exploration	T. 250 n.
Bank	9210 n.
Tromch Mines	95/- b.
Ural Caspian	96/- b.

Central Estates	9109 n.
Hongkong Hotels	9130 s.
Hongkong Lands	9119 s.
Hampshire	910 s.
Kowloon Lands	946 n.
Land Reclamations	9175 n.
West Point	930 s.

Corron Mina.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 850 n.
Kung Yik	T. 85 n.
Leong Kung Mow	T. 250 n.
Oriental	T. 290 n.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 335 s.
Yangtze Cottons	T. 335 b.

Miscellaneous	
Cement	97 b.
China-Bornes	9181 b.
China Lights Old 7 1/2 & New 5 1/2	98 s.
Dairy Farms	924 n.
H.K. Electric	934 s.
Macao Do.	934 s.
Hongkong Ropes	929 s.
Peak Tramways (Old)	97 s.
do. (New)	980 n.
Steel Laminates	924 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	910 b.
Water-Boats	912 s.
Watsons	98 b.
Powells	912 b.
Wismans	9274 b.

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FILM PACKS
\$1.00 per pack of 12.
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Banking Service with AMERICA—direct and personal.

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer direct banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our personal service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 17, 1919.

Bank	
On demand	4/8
30 days sight	4/8 1/2
60 days sight	4/8 1/2
90 days sight	4/8 1/2
On demand	4/8 1/2
30 days sight	4/8 1/2
60 days sight	4/8 1/2
90 days sight	4/8 1/2
On demand	4/8 1/2
30 days sight	4/8 1/2
60 days sight	4/8 1/2
90 days sight	4/8 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong 50 cents	91 1/2 disc.
10 "	26 1/2 pm.
Chinese coins	91 1/2 pm.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	91 1/2 pm.
Chinese Copper Cash	91 1/2 pm.
Chinese Copper Cash	91 1/2 pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7 1/2 % p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	91 1/2 pm.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 100 Queen's Road, Central.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Apply to our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. CHANG YI, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

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General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Advances made on Mercantile Bills.

Loans made on the Provident System.

CHIEF MANAGER: W. W. WILSON.

ATTORNEY, Mr. Underhill and Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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ATTORNEY, Mr. Underhill and Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL — \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS — \$1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF \$1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF \$1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF \$1,000,000

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

PAID-UP CAPITAL — \$3,000,000

RESERVE AND UNPAID — 500,000

PROFIT — 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

